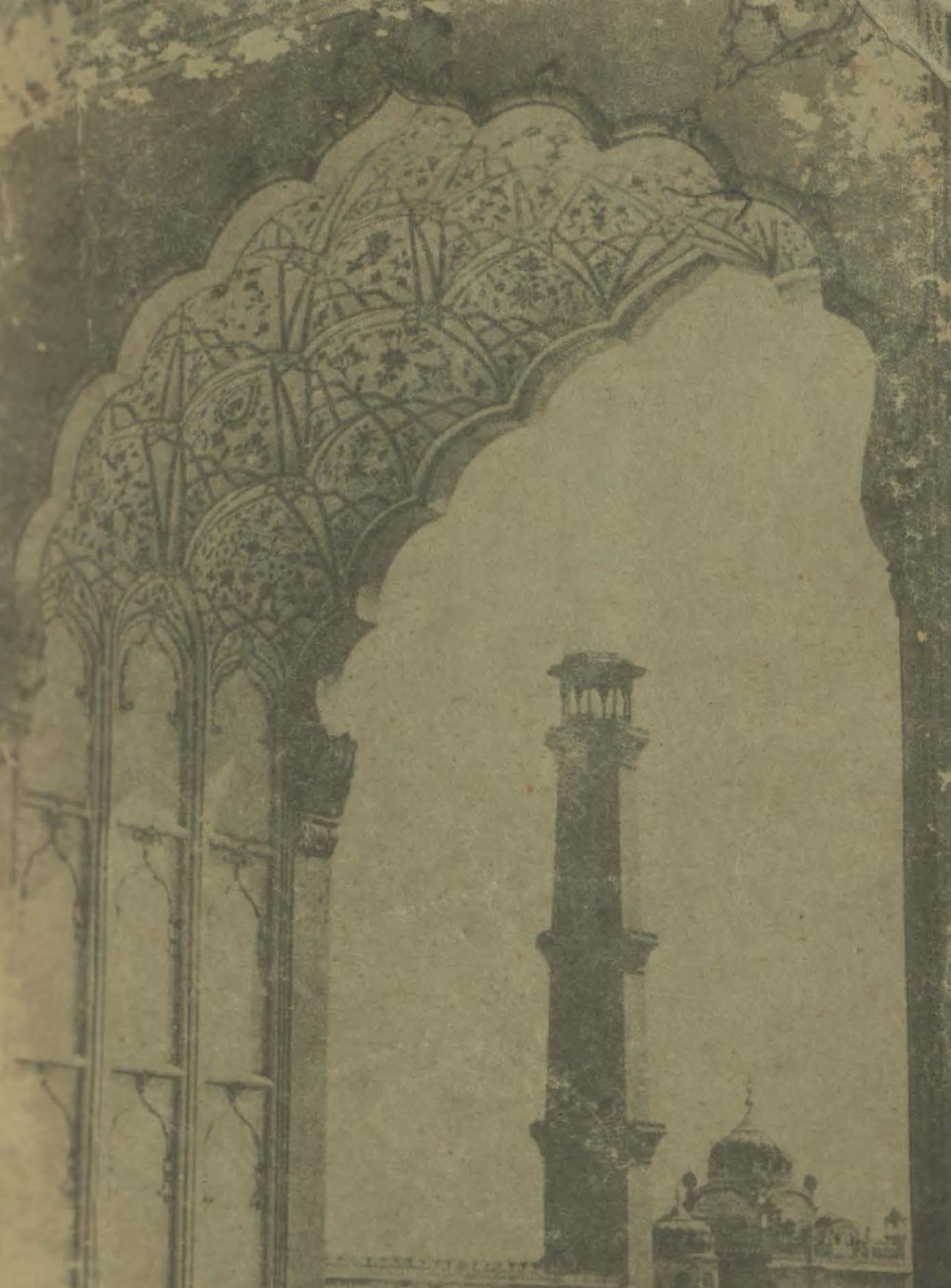


PAKISTAN

a profile

THE NATIONAL FLOWER

The Jasmine (popularly known as *Chambeeli*) is the National Floral Symbol. The flower touches the sentiments and feelings of people in all parts of the country, it figures prominently in literature and folklore and is also prominent in Mughal paintings and murals.

It grows both in East and West Pakistan.

Cover: A vista from one of the exquisitely decorated arches of the Badshahi Mosque built in the 17th ...ntury at Lahore, West Pakistan.

AREA 364,737 square miles.
East Pakistan—54,501 square miles.
West Pakistan—310,236 square miles.

POPULATION (1961 Census)
All Pakistan—93.7 million.
East Pakistan—50.8 million.
West Pakistan—42.9 million.
Karachi—2.2 million.

CLIMATE
West Pakistan—Continental, extreme variation in temperature, average rainfall 10 inches.
East Pakistan—Sub-tropical, high temperature and humidity, heavy rainfall, average about 100 inches.

LANGUAGES
Official Language—English.
National Languages—Urdu and Bengali.

PRINCIPAL CITIES
West Pakistan—Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Karachi.
East Pakistan—Dacca, Chittagong.

RELIGION
88.1 per cent Muslims; 10.7 per cent Hindus; 0.8 per cent Christians and Jews; 0.4 per cent Buddhists and others.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
Wheat, rice, sugar, jute, burlap, cotton, cotton textiles, tea, hides and skins, leather, wool, ammonium sulphate, natural gas, soda ash, paper, newsprint, cement, fish, shrimp, sports goods.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1960-61 (July-June)		1961-62 (July-June)	
	Million Rs.	Million Dollars	Million Rs.	Million Dollars
Total Exports ..	**1799.4**	378.0	**1843.4**	387.3
Exports to USA ..	164.6	34.6	175.2	36.8
Total Imports ..	**3187.6**	669.7	**3109.1**	652.9
Imports from USA	762.6	160.2	958.7	224.5

FOREIGN POLICY
Member:
United Nations
Commonwealth of Nations
South East Asia Treaty Organization
Central Treaty Organization
U.S.-Pakistan Agreements:
Mutual Defense Assistance Agreements
Bilateral Agreements of Co-operation
Treaty of Friendship and Commerce
Investment Guarantee Agreement
Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement
Technical Co-operation Agreement

PAKISTAN

a profile

Pakistan emerged on the map of the world on the 14th of August, 1947, when the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two independent sovereign states—India and Pakistan. Pakistan consists of two geographical units—East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated from each other by nearly 1,100 miles of the Indian territory. The total area of Pakistan is 364,737 square miles with a population exceeding 93 million.

West Pakistan touches the Himalayan foot-hills and the Hindukush mountains in the north. It is separated from Russia by a narrow stretch of mountain ranges and sprawls from the Pamirs down to the Arabian Sea. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan on the west and north-west, and India on the east and south-east.

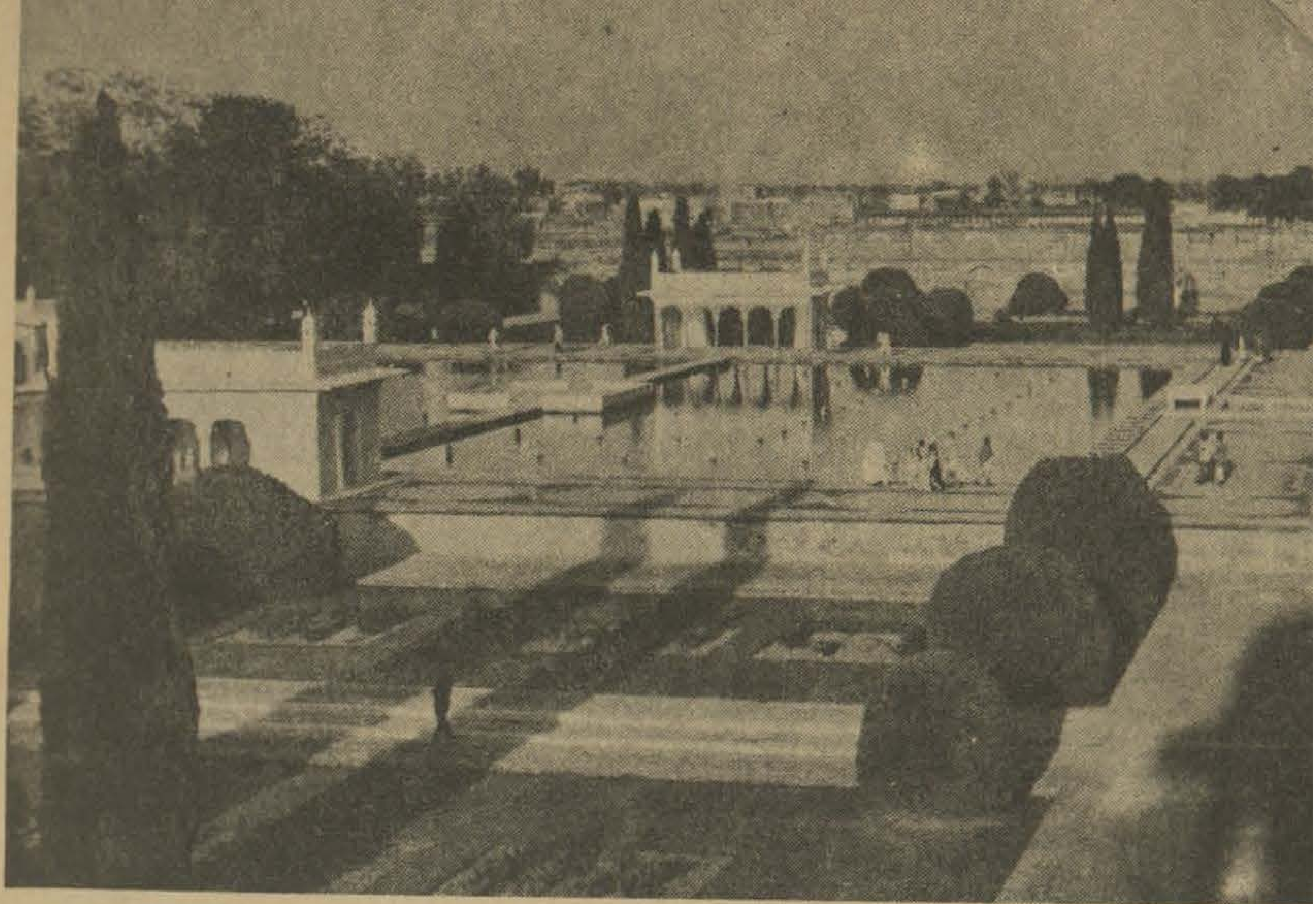
East Pakistan lies between the Indian Province of West Bengal and Burma with the Bay of Bengal to the south. It comprises the parts of the former Province of British Indian Bengal as partitioned in 1947, including the Sylhet district of the former Assam and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

West Pakistan is a land of great scenic contrast. The rugged and mountainous regions of the north give way to the plains and fertile fields of the Indus Valley, while to the south and west is the barren desert.

In East Pakistan there are no such wide contrasts of scenery. Heavy rainfall and an extensive river system have made this wing of Pakistan a green and glorious land rich in sub-tropical products.

People

Pakistan's people are a highly homogeneous group. Nearly 88 per cent are Muslims, while the remaining com-



A view of the Shalimar Garden, Lahore

prise Hindus, Christians, Bhuddhists, Parsees and others. As might be expected in a nation which has experienced the impact of so many civilisations through the course of history, its people are of a composite racial stock, although the majority are of Aryan extraction.

Languages

The main languages are *Urdu* in West Pakistan and *Bengali* in East Pakistan. English, however, is extensively used in all official and commercial circles, courts of law and also as the medium of instruction for higher education. Urdu was introduced in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent by the Mughals and the word literally means "Language of the Camp."

History

Though a new state, Pakistan comprises some of the areas which were the cradle of one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. The evidence of this civilization has been found mainly along the Indus Valley and dates back to about 3,000 years before Christ. Ruins of well-planned cities, with kiln-baked brick houses, broad thoroughfares and underground drainage system prove that a highly developed riverine civilization existed in Pakistan when Europe was still in the stone age. Successive waves of invaders appear to have swept away this great civilization. From fifteen hundred B.C.,



The sculptures such as shown here come from the region around Peshawar, West Pakistan, known in ancient times as Gandhara, and date from the 2nd to the 7th century A.D., that is seven to twelve hundred years after the death of the Buddha. Although the Buddha himself never came to Gandhara, the region was converted to Buddhism by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C. During the Kushan dynasty, particularly under Kanishka in the 1st century A.D., Buddhist sages made Gandhara a sacred region by the compilation of texts associating local sites with previous incarnations of the Buddha. Stupas were built in the region, and a great monastery grew up at Taxila.

Mediterranean influence, first from Greece by way of Iran, and more directly and for a longer period from the Roman Empire, gave Gandhara sculpture the character which distinguishes it from all other Buddhist art. Western contacts in the region were periodically renewed and destroyed by successive conquerors. Gandhara was a province of the Persian Empire under Darius. In 327 B.C., Alexander advanced as far as Taxila in his conquests, but in 324 the region was consolidated with the Indian Empire of the Maurya dynasty.

In 190 B.C., Gandhara was conquered by the Bactrian Kingdom, which although cut off from Greece had perpetuated Hellenistic culture in the area of Iran. In the 1st century B.C., the area was conquered by the Kushans from Turkestan. Under the Kushan Emperor Kanishka in the 2nd century the Buddhist culture of Gandhara was at its height.

At this time the introduction of bands of foreign workmen from the eastern centers of the Roman Empire to provide images and decorate shrines for the devotional cult of Buddhism led to the creation of Gandhara school. The fusion of Buddhist forms with Mediterranean humanistic style resulted in a unique art much prized today, and forming a part of Pakistan's own cultural heritage.

Gandhara Buddhist culture continued into the 5th century A.D. By the middle of the 5th century, the White Huns began to overrun Gandhara, and eventually destroyed all of the Buddhist shrines. Shrines in the region of Afghanistan survived until the 7th century.

the country was dominated in turn by the Aryans, the Greeks, the Persians, the Parthians, the Kushans and other Central Asian peoples, each leaving their mark on its cultural pattern. However, the chief influence on the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent has been that of Islam.

The influence of Islam on this sub-continent began in the 8th century when the Arabs first came and settled in the Indus region. These early Arab settlers carried on trade along the Indus Valley and soon brought the whole area under their sway. For about 200 years they remained confined to the area of Sind in West Pakistan but by the year 918 Muslims from Central Asia started pouring in through the Khyber

Pass. These early Muslim conquerors included Turks, Afghans, Persians and Turkomans who brought with them a new spiritual concept and a new culture. The social order of Islam based on the principle of human equality and universal brotherhood had an abiding influence upon the caste-ridden Indian society and the new notions of life soon gained acceptance and popularity throughout the northern parts and travelled down to the south. By the 17th century, almost the whole of the sub-continent came under the sway of the mighty Mughals. After two centuries of glorious rule, the Mughal Empire began to disintegrate due to internal jealousies and rivalries. The arrival of foreigners especially the British, French and the Portuguese and their gradual seizure of political power in the country further accelerated the process of decay.

The Portuguese were the first European power to come to this sub-continent. They settled in Goa, a small port near Bombay in 1511 A.D. The British and French who came as traders in early 17th century started spreading out by taking advantage of the growing internal conflicts and internecine strife. By 1857, the British were successful in establishing their rule in the sub-continent after overthrowing the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar. The year 1857 saw the last flicker of the dying candle of the 800 year old Muslim rule in India though it also marked the beginning of the struggle for independence of the sub-continent. For in the war that ensued the Muslims lost not only their political power but they also found themselves stripped of all prestige and dignity. The decline of the Muslims which had in fact

The historic Khyber Pass, in the northwest frontier region of West Pakistan



begun during the successive reigns of a number of weak and ineffective Mughal Emperors reached its climax by the time of War of Independence in 1857. With the loss of power, the Muslims as a nation lapsed into inertia, lassitude and retrogression, until Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the exponent of the Muslim Renaissance Movement emerged on the gloomy horizon and infused a new spirit of social and educational rejuvenation amongst the Muslims. The movement launched by Sir Syed eventually led to a political reawakening of the Muslims and culminated in the formation of an All India Muslim League in 1906, to safeguard the interests of the Muslims in the sub-continent where the Hindus constituted an overwhelming majority.

After a long struggle under the brilliant leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah the dream of Muslims to have a homeland of their own was realized on August 14, 1947, with the partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent into two sovereign states, 'Pakistan' and 'India'.

GOVERNMENT

Consequent upon the division of the sub-continent, Pakistan was established as an independent sovereign state with Dominion status and as an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations. But on March 23, 1956, she declared herself a Republic, while retaining membership in the Commonwealth. Continually deteriorating political and economic conditions necessitated a change in the parliamentary form of Government modelled on the British system. This system, after a long trial, was found unsuited to the need of the country.

On October 7, 1958, a Presidential form of Government with an 11-member cabinet came into office pending the promulgation of a new constitution. On the resignation of the then President, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan assumed that high office, and promised a representative form of government suited to the genius of the people and the conditions obtaining in the country. As a first step towards the realization of this objective, the President instituted the system of Basic Democracies, which has been described as "grass-roots democracy". In this system the village has been made the central and pivotal motif as on the sustained progress and development of the village depends the lasting progress and development of the country.

BASIC DEMOCRACIES

In his very first address to the nation on October 8, 1958, President Mohammad Ayub Khan had said: "Let me announce in unequivocal terms that our ultimate aim is to restore democracy, but of the type that people can understand and work."

For correct choice of representatives, he said, two conditions were necessary :

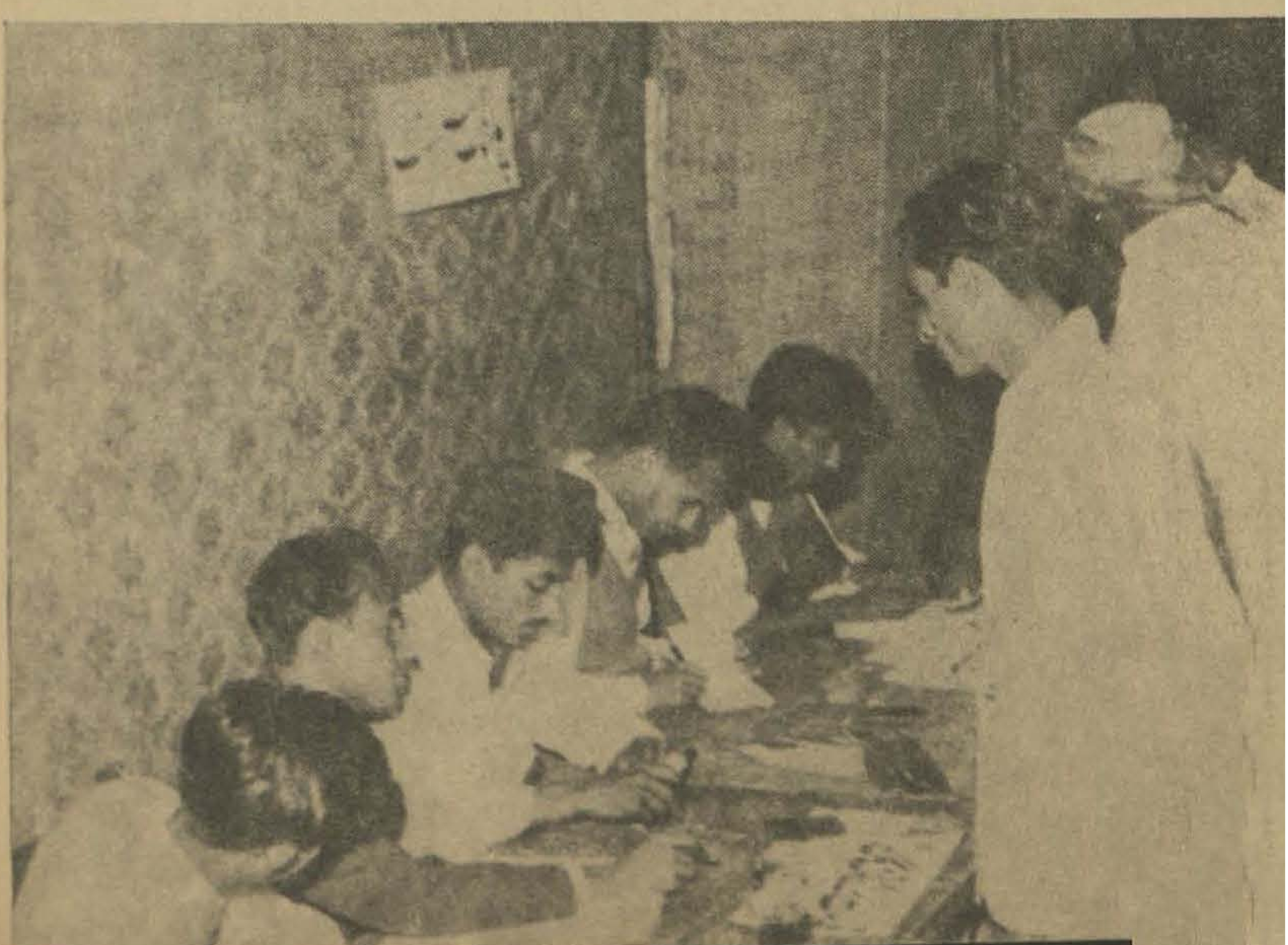
(a) Those who are to choose must be aware that it is in their own interest that the person chosen should be one who would be capable of promoting, and could be depended upon to promote the interest of the group as a whole and not of some individuals at the expense of others.

(b) That means should be available for those who are to choose, to acquaint themselves with the merits and demerits of those from among whom the choice is to be made.

At present the first condition is satisfied only at the village level in Pakistan. So far as the management of the affairs of his own home is concerned, a villager is quite clear as to where his self-interest lies.

As regards the second condition, the only level at which it is satisfied today is again the village level, if the process

Voters casting their votes in the Basic Democracies election



of choosing is not to be delayed till better facilities are available for making the merits and demerits of the candidates known to those who have to choose. It was, therefore, decided to create *Union Councils* at this level in the two wings of the country by holding elections for closely-knit local areas with common problems and common interests so as to enable them to select those individuals on whom they could depend for managing the affairs of their locality.

The representative bodies that have come into existence by this method are responsible for determining their own needs and for devising the necessary means for fulfilling them. They are further associated with the translating of those means into action. The local officers have ceased to be the individual repositories of the executive power on an individual basis. They have become "Officers-in-Council" instead, but the executive responsibility is still entirely theirs.

The affairs of the larger administrative units, *i.e.*, Subdivisions, *Tehsils*. Districts and Divisions are managed according to the same pattern, the Executive Head at each level ceasing to be the individual repository of executive power and becoming an "Officer-in-Council" instead.

The *Union Councils* which constitute the foundation of the concept of Basic Democracies in Pakistan have one elected representative for every 1,000 to 1,500 people. There are ordinarily 10 elected and 5 nominated members in each *Union Council*. Nomination has been provided for the representation of special interests such as women or agricultural labour, and for persons who do not care to contest the elections although they may be qualified because of their special knowledge to serve the people. These members elect their own Chairman.

The *Union Councils* are entrusted with functions under the following categories: Administrative or Municipal, Judicial, Police, Development, and, above all, National Reconstruction.

The *Union Councils* are allotted certain sources of revenue for purposes of taxation and are entrusted through their Chairman, with some responsibility for supervising the collection of Government dues.

The next tier is the *Tehsil Councils* in West Pakistan and *Thana Councils* in East Pakistan. The Chairman of every Union Council automatically becomes a member of the Tehsil/Thana Council. If there is any Municipality within

the Tehsil/Thana, its Chairman is a member of the Tehsil/Thana Council.

The Tehsil/Thana Councils are concerned mainly with development activities within their area. For this reason, the officials of the Tehsil/Thana concerned with development activities are members of the Council. Officials and appointed members do not exceed one half the number of representative members.

The third tier is the *District Councils* wherein questions of policy concerning the development of the district are decided. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman. Since the development activities require the joint efforts of the Government and the people, representation on these Councils is on a fifty-fifty basis between Government officials of the development departments and non-officials including members of *Union Councils.*

The fourth tier is the *Divisional Councils* with the Commissioner as the Chairman. Again, non-officials and officials concerned with nation-building departments are associated in equal numbers.

The concept of Basic Democracies which has been highly commended by experts throughout the world presents certain features which are worthy of note :

Mr. Justice Mohammad Shahabuddin, Chairman of the Constitution Commission, presenting the Commission's Report to the President, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan



(1) Directly elected representatives of the people are associated with the administration at all significant levels of government: from the union level at the bottom to the provincial level at the top.

(2) The Chairman of the Union Councils and non-official members of other local councils have received intensive training with the village-AID organization in the duties and functions of basic democracies and the working of nation-building departments of the government.

(3) Elected representatives of the people have, for the first time, the right to review the working of all branches of the administration, not merely of development departments, but of all executive departments of the government, including the administration of justice and police in the province.

This association of officials and non-officials at various levels enables them to understand each other's problems, to adjust their views and actions in the light of such understanding, and to cooperate with each other in the common goal of achieving the spiritual and material welfare of the people. It is hoped that this measure will bring about general political awakening and a sense of responsibility in the broad mass of people, which is the basic requirement for success of democracy.

Country-wide elections to the Basic Democracies were held with unprecedented enthusiasm towards the end of December, 1959. As many as 80,000 representatives for the different Union Councils were elected on the basis of adult franchise.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Pakistan which was finalised in 1956 after long controversies and compromises, had virtually failed to meet the needs of the country and to offer stable conditions under which the affairs of the State could be conducted without detriment to the vital interests of the nation. President Ayub Khan and his Cabinet which abrogated it in October 1958, had announced soon after their coming into office that a new Constitution best suited to the genius of the people was a supreme necessity for Pakistan.

As a prelude to the drafting of a new Constitution, an

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Under the scheme of

BASIC DEMOCRACIES

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

TERM OF OFFICE: 5 YEARS

CHAIRMAN: COMMISSIONER (EX-OFFICIO)

OFFICIAL MEMBERS	& APPOINTED MEMBERS
Chairmen of District Councils in the Division (Ex-Officio); and Officers-in-Charge in the Division of Specified Government Departments (Ex-Officio).	Total Number not less than that of Official Members; at least One-Half to be from among Chairmen of Union Councils.

DISTRICT COUNCIL

TERM OF OFFICE: 5 YEARS

CHAIRMAN: COLLECTOR (EX-OFFICIO)

OFFICIAL MEMBERS	& APPOINTED MEMBERS
Chairmen of Tehsil Councils (Ex-Officio) and Officers-in-Charge in the District of Specified Government Departments (Ex-Officio).	Total Number not less than that of Official Members; at least One-Half to be from among Chairmen of Union Councils.

TEHSIL/THANA COUNCIL

TERM OF OFFICE: 5 YEARS

CHAIRMAN: TEHSIL OFFICER (EX-OFFICIO)

OFFICIAL & APPOINTED MEMBERS	& REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS
Total Number not more than One-Half of Representative Members.	Chairmen of Union Councils.

UNION COUNCIL

Union or Town Committees in Urban Areas

TERM OF OFFICE: 5 YEARS

NO OFFICIAL SHALL BE A MEMBER OF UNION COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN: TO BE ELECTED BY UNION COUNCIL

ELECTED MEMBERS	& APPOINTED MEMBERS
One Elected Member from each Ward.	Not more than One-Half of Elected Members.

WARD WARD WARD WARD WARD WARD

P E O P L E

order called the Presidential (Election and Constitution) Order 1960 was promulgated which in its preamble declared that a Constitution should be made by the President after ascertaining the consent of the people. Under this order, the Election Commission was empowered to arrange voting by secret ballot through which the President sought a vote of confidence from the 80,000 newly-elected representatives of the Basic Democracies on February 14 1960. An overwhelming majority of these representatives of the Basic Democracies expressed confidence in Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan who had been, under the provision of the above mentioned Order elected President of Pakistan for a term of 4 years with the responsibility of drawing up a Constitution for the country. Immediately after his election, the President appointed a Constitution Commission—an independent body—which has submitted its report for the framing of the new Constitution after eliciting public opinion in both wings of the country. Almost every adult in the country was consulted and his views closely examined by the Commission.

The new Constitution of Pakistan promulgated by the President on March 1, 1962 provides for the Presidential form of Government, with President as the Chief Executive. It also provides for a National Assembly and two Provincial Assemblies for East and West Pakistan. Elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies took place in April and May 1962 respectively. The electorate consisted of the elected members of Basic Democracies, numbering about 80,000. The National Assembly which is the Central Legislature of Pakistan consists of 156 elected members, 75 men and 3 women drawn from each of the two provinces. The Provincial Assemblies comprise 150 members with five seats reserved for women. The first meeting of the National Assembly was held on June 8, 1962, and on that day the new Constitution came into force.

ECONOMY

Though rich in natural resources, Pakistan is still in the process of economic development. At present her per capita income is quite low as compared with other advanced countries of the world. The agrarian character of the economy is underlined by the fact that despite the doubling of income from mining and manufacturing since 1949-50, agriculture

still accounts for 57 per cent of the total national income.

Trade accounts for a smaller portion of the national income since a substantial part of production does not enter the monetary sector of economy and is, therefore, not subject to commercial transactions. However, though the income arising from trade is low in relation to the total national income, it is high in relation to non-agricultural income. The vulnerability inherent in dependence on an agricultural economy has, however, been reduced to some extent since Independence and a greater balance imparted to the economy through industrial development.

Apart from basic developments such as rehabilitation and improvement of the railways, extension of port facilities, road-building, irrigation and power generation, the Government have found it necessary to undertake the development of certain large-scale industries of national importance in which the private enterprise was not forthcoming in requisite measures in the initial stages.

When President Ayub Khan's Government took office in October 1958, the country was faced with a difficult economic situation. The inflationary pressures, which had started some years ago, were on the increase, the supply of goods had diminished, the shortage of food was presenting serious problems. The spiral of prices was rising, the foreign exchange earnings were on the decline, the gold, dollar and sterling reserves had touched a precariously low level, anti-social practices like smuggling, hoarding and black-

Karnaphuli paper mill East Pakistan



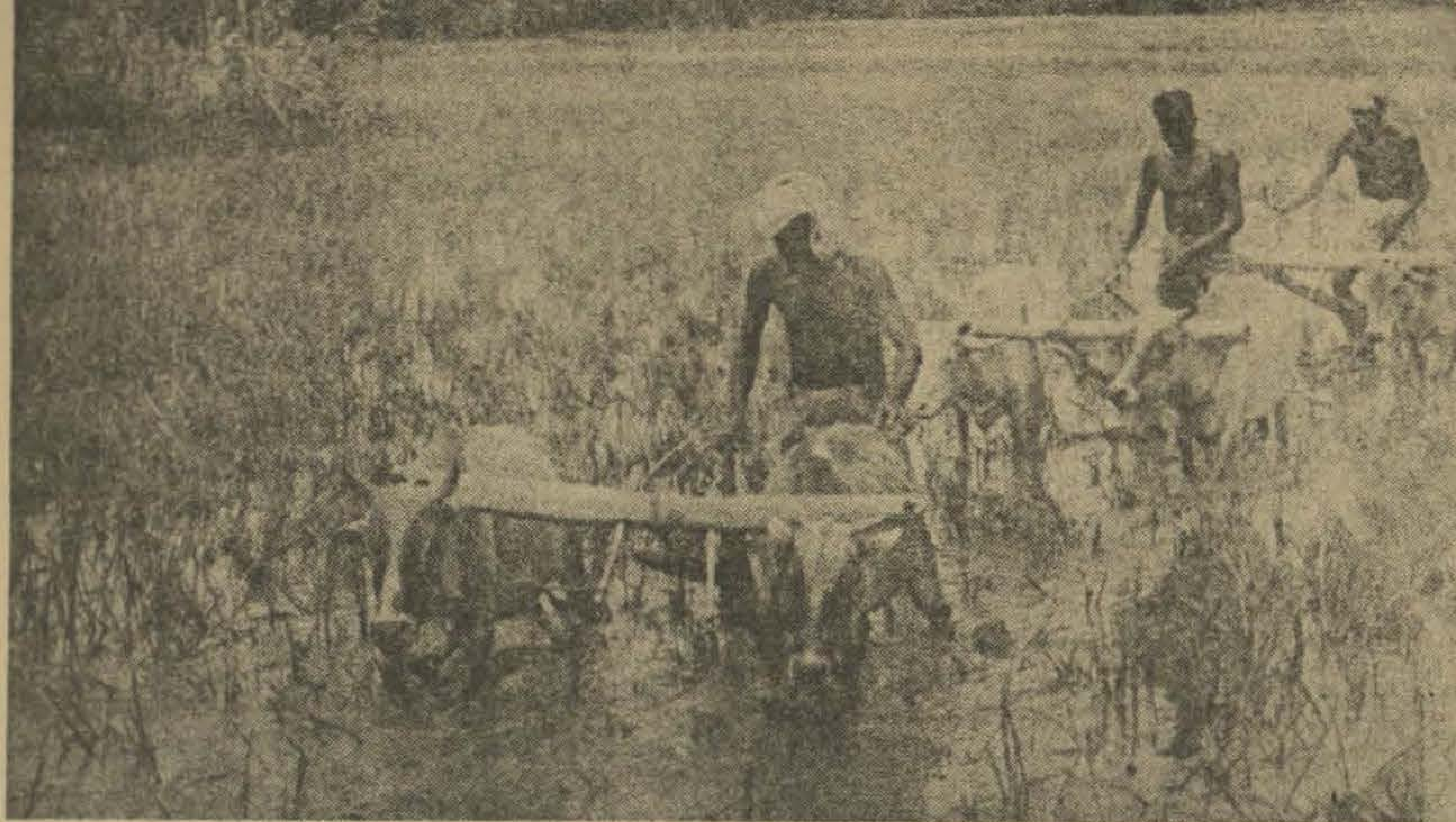
marketing of goods were rampant. In short the overall economic picture was extremely dismal.

The economic situation recorded a visible improvement after October, 1958 as a result of the measures adopted by the Government. To combat inflation, the root cause of the country's economic malaise, the evil of smuggling was checked. Severe penalties were imposed for this offence and special operations were conducted to round up the smugglers. Side by side with this, stringent measures were taken against hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers who were made to declare their underground stocks. A system of price control was introduced in respect of certain specified articles of every day use. The rising spiral of prices was thus checked.

In 1962, the country made impressive gains in terms of production and investment in an atmosphere of stability. National income rose by 5.8 per cent in 1960-61 and according to preliminary estimate there was further rise of 3.7 per cent in 1961-62 over the 1960-61 level. The rise in the two years of the Second Plan period (1960-65) taken together is thus in the order of 11 per cent. This rate of economic growth represents a considerable advance over the First Plan period and it is indeed a development of profound significance that the growth rate has crossed the population barrier making possible a net increase in the per capita income. Per capita income which remained virtually constant during the First Plan period has gone up by about 5.5 per cent during 1960-62.

The key-note of the economic policy was to raise the level of reserves, to secure a more favourable position in foreign trade and to curb inflationary trends generated by a continuous increase in money supply since 1955. This objective was realised by increasing the volume of exports and maintaining a reasonable level of reserves by restricting imports of essential consumer goods and items which were vital for the industrial development of the country.

When President Ayub Khan's Government assumed office, the country was also faced with a desperate foreign exchange position. The deficit in the balance of payments was increasing. To improve foreign exchange deficiency, hoarders of foreign exchange were asked to declare and surrender to the State Bank all foreign exchange assets illegally held by them. To meet the growing demand in the industrial sector, the requirements of development programmes and



A rice field

of food imports, successful efforts are being made to increase foreign exchange earnings. To this end, a number of measures such as introduction of Export Bonus Scheme, and removal of restrictions on the export of goods were adopted.

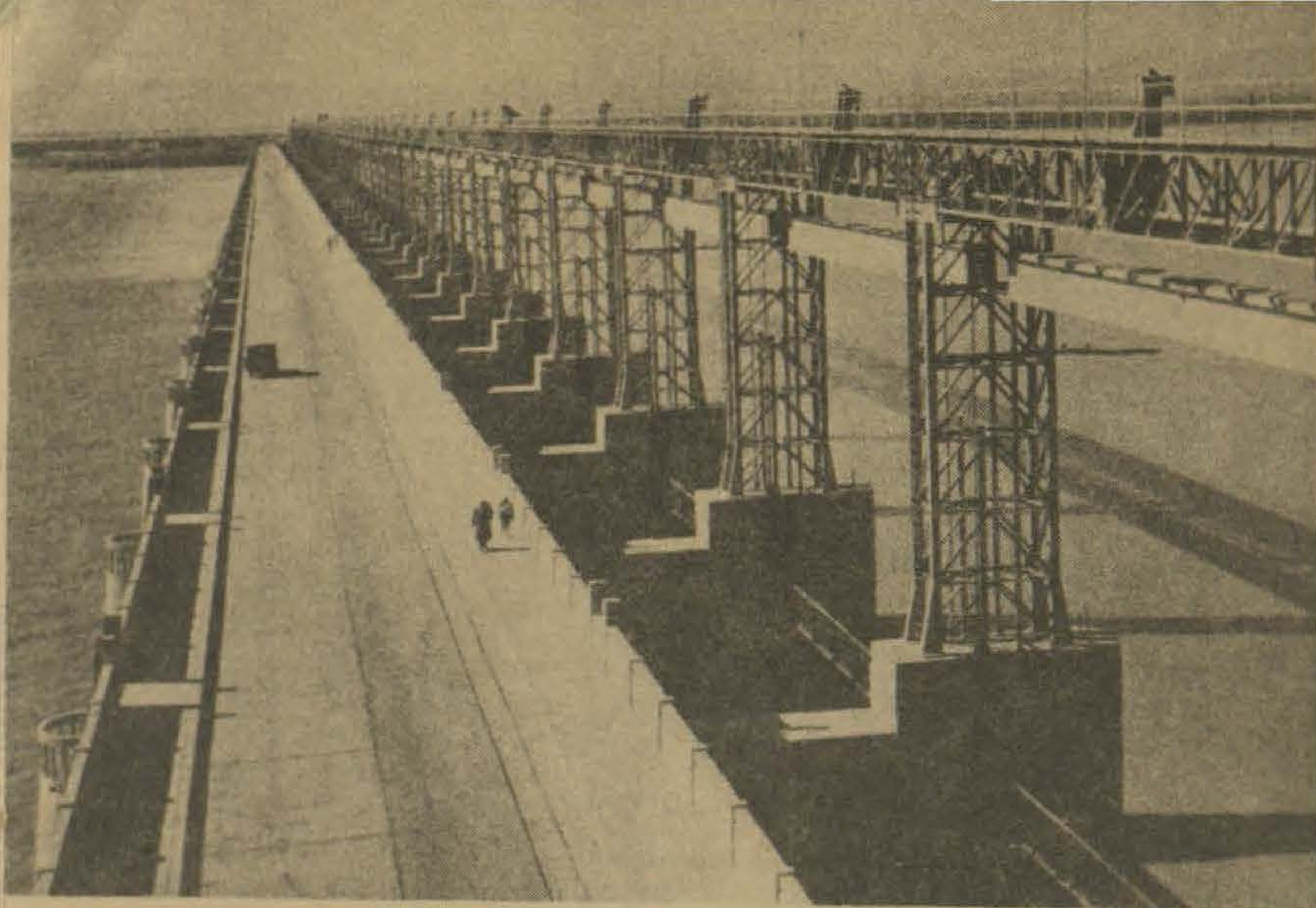
The Budget for the year 1962-63 provided for revenue receipts of Rs. 2,143 million and expenditure of Rs. 1,698.6 million, and revenue expenditure of Rs. 1,958.8 million.

AGRICULTURE

Pakistan's economy is chiefly based upon agriculture which is the occupation of about 90 per cent of the population. The main cash crops of the country are jute, cotton, sugarcane, tea, oil seed, and tobacco. Jute and cotton cover about 10 per cent of the total cultivated area, but they and manufactures from them provide 75 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Other major crops are rice, wheat, barley, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, gram, rape, mustard, linseed and sesamum. Rice is the staple food of East Pakistan while wheat is that of West Pakistan. Cultivation in West Pakistan is mostly dependent upon a well-developed irrigation system based on the river Indus. Though the primitive methods of cultivation are still in vogue, efforts are underway to introduce mechanisation in agriculture and to encourage greater use of chemical fertilizers in order to secure larger yield per acre.

The problem of waterlogging and salinity is a most serious menace to the agricultural development in West



Taunsa Barrage

Pakistan. Out of the 23 million acres of irrigated land in West Pakistan, nearly 7 million acres have been affected by silts and waterlogging, and about 3 million acres have practically gone out of cultivation as a result of this twin problem. The annual rate of increase in waterlogging and salinity is estimated at 100,000 acres. A U.S. Scientific Mission studied this problem, and its recommendations to solve it are under examination of the Government.

Acreage and Production of Principal Crops

Crops	*Area in* "000" acres	*Production in* "000" tons	
	1961-62	1961-62	1962-63
Rice ..	23,964	10,575	—
Wheat ..	12,571	4,064	—
Bajra ..	2,055	364	—
Jowar ..	1,269	245	—
Maize ..	1,191	487	—
Barley ..	544	132	—
Gram ..	3,093	650	—
Sugarcane ..	1,388	18,548	19,154
Rapeseed Mustard ..	1,704	305	—
Cotton (lint) ..	3,488	322 (1840)	311 (1776)

Jute	..	2,061	1,244 (6969)	919 (5145)
Tea	..	79	26 (58.8)	23 (52.0)
Tobacco	..	219	99 (223.0)	

LAND REFORMS

Amongst the several important measures introduced by President Ayub Khan's Government, the West Pakistan Land Reforms are particularly significant and far-reaching in their effects. The reforms aim at reshaping the agrarian economy of the country by abolishing the age old feudal system and strengthening the proprietary and tenancy rights of the cultivators. At one stroke democracy has been strengthened, and additional incentives have been provided for increased agricultural production. Some of the salient features of the Land Reforms are as follows:

(a) No person shall own or possess more than 500 acres of irrigated or 1,000 acres of un-irrigated land. Present owners can retain an area up to 150 acres under orchard and in addition make gifts of a limited area to their heirs.

(b) Land in excess of the prescribed ceiling has been resumed by Government. Such land has been offered in the first instance, for sale to the existing tenants. The land left over may be sold to other deserving persons.

(c) Landholders are being given fair compensation for the resumed lands in the form of interest-bearing bonds redeemable in 25 years.

(d) Occupancy tenants have to become full owners.

(e) Tenants are protected against ejectment and enhancement of rents. Employment of free labour is banned.

(f) Fragmentation of holdings below an economic or subsistence level is prevented and consolidation of uneconomic holdings effected.

The full benefit from these reforms will be derived after the problems of land and water are successfully tackled, fertility of soil is increased by the adoption of modern methods, supply of better seeds ensured, credit facilities expanded and marketing conditions improved. Work on

the implementation of Land Reforms is proceeding in these directions simultaneously.

Over 2.3 million acres of land has been resumed from 6,000 landlords in West Pakistan. On the land thus resumed, 74,000 landless peasants have been settled.

The reforms have resulted in a dispersal of political power formerly concentrated in the hands of a few big landlords, and in ridding society of the evils of feudalism. They are creating a new middle-class which will strengthen the base for the free functioning of a democratic form of government. Security of tenure has also provided an incentive to the tillers of the soil to invest more capital and to put more labour in their holdings which they now own.

DEVELOPMENT

In the public sector emphasis has been on the improvement of irrigation and power facilities. Over the last decade, several irrigation and power development projects have been planned and executed either independently or in co-operation with the friendly countries. A separate organisation known as Water and Power Development Authority has been set up in each of the two wings of the country, charged with the responsibility of planning and execution of projects designed to provide more irrigation facilities for agriculture and hydro-electric power for the industries. Among the major projects completed so far are Ghulam Mohammad Barrage Project, Taunsa Barrage Project, Karnaphuli Multi-purpose Project, Warsak Dam Project, Guddu Barrage Project and Rawal Dam Project.

The Ghulam Mohammad Barrage irrigates 2.8 million acres of virgin land in West Pakistan. The Taunsa Barrage Project will provide irrigation for about 1.4 million acres of existing inundated and rain-fed land in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. Nearly Rs. 110 million were spent on this project, of which 6 million dollars represented foreign exchange cost met from the I.C.A. aid.

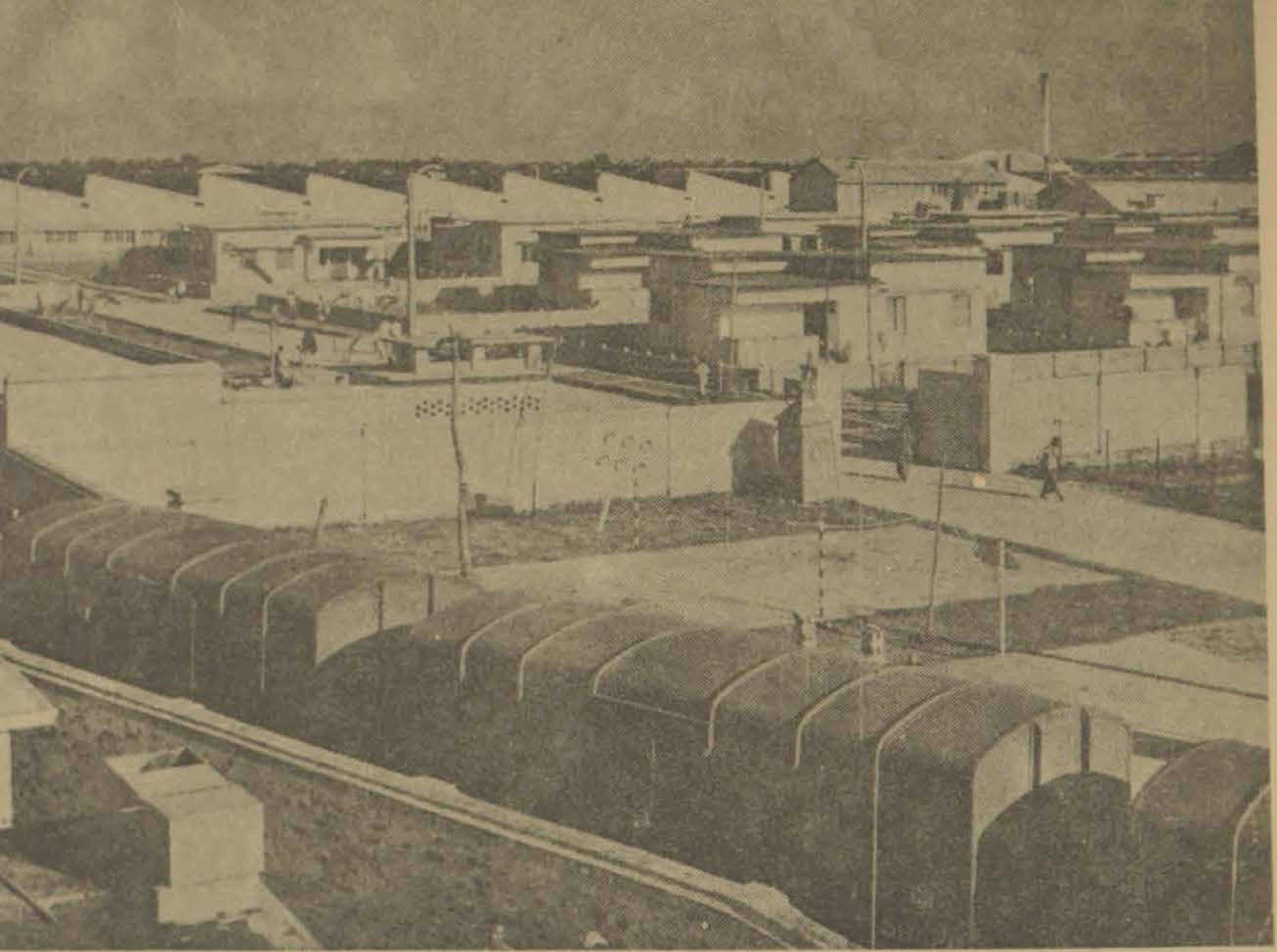
Karnaphuli Project, the first hydel scheme in East Pakistan, has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 490 million. Warsak Multi-purpose Project provides irrigation for 120,000 acres of land and generates 160,000 K.W. of electricity. Guddu Barrage Project, one of the biggest irrigation projects undertaken by WAPDA, and the fifth to be built on River Indus, aims to provide irrigation for

about 2.8 million acres in West Pakistan. Rawal Dam Project is designed to provide 14 million gallons of water daily to Rawalpindi and Islamabad areas, for irrigation of 10,000 acres of land. The Dam has a beautiful 3 sq. mile lake in the heart of Islamabad, Pakistan's new Federal Capital under construction, which has become a great tourist attraction. The Mangla Dam Project, estimated to cost Rs. 1,140 million will take 10 years to complete. It will provide water storage capacity of 4.75 million acre feet or more, and provide electric generating capacity of 300,000 K.W. or more. This scheme forms part of the replacement works under the Indus Waters Treaty mentioned on page 23. The Tarbella Dam on the Indus also forms part of these replacement works, and is designed to store up to 8 million cubic feet of water with ultimate power generation capacity up to 1,100,000 K.W. of electricity, although the latter does not form part of the replacement works.

Besides many other similar projects which are currently under execution, mention may be made of the huge Ganges-Kobadak Project in East Pakistan. The Ganges-Kobadak Project aims at irrigating two million acres of land in Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna Districts, partly by pumping water from the Ganges river and partly by gravity command. In the first phase, irrigation is being provided to 200,000 acres in Kushtia District. Most of canals and distributaries have been excavated and also field channels in some areas. A 10,000 K.W. station has been completed. A subsidiary pumping station of the capacity of 1,200 cusecs is already in operation. The main pumping station of the capacity of 3,500 cusecs is under construction. Major portion of the cost has been met by the Colombo Plan and U.S. aid.

In April 1959, the total installed capacity of all power stations in the West Pakistan, excluding Karachi, was about 150,000 kilowatts. Since then the installed capacity has increased by more than three times to almost 500,000 kilowatts, with the commissioning of new power stations at Chickoki Mallian (13,200 K.W.), Warsak (160,000 K.W.), Multan (135,000 K.W.), Shadiwal (13,500 K.W.) and Hyderabad (20,700 K.W.) which was commissioned during the year 1961-62.

Work is now in hand on the Nandipur Hydel station,



A Jute Mill and Workers' Quarters in East Pakistan

Gujranwala (this 13,800 K.W. station was expected to go into operation by December, 1962) and the thermal stations at Multan (this project is meant for increasing the capacity to 265,000 K.W.), Quetta (15,000 K.W. using indigenous coal), Sukkur (30,000 K.W. using Sui Gas); and ultimately 20,700 K.W. to 35,000 K.W. on the extension of the Hyderabad thermal power station. WAPDA is also investigating a proposal for setting up a station at Chiniot near Lyallpur with a capacity of 200,000 K.W. using Sui gas as fuel, to meet the gap between supply and demand of power during 1965-68, that is, the pre-Mangla period. The installed capacity in the southern zone in 1958 was about 10,000 K.W. It is now over 40,000 K.W. This increase was due primarily to the commissioning of the new Hyderabad thermal station (20,700 K.W.) and the shifting of generating sets from the grid zone to the southern zone.

In East Pakistan, Bheramara and Goalpara Steam Power Stations were established with an installed capacity of 8,500 K.W. and 16,000 K.W. respectively. Subsequently a third power station with a capacity of 30,000 K.W. was established at Siddhirganj. With Karnaphuli Power Station and the Fenchuganj Power Station of the P.I.D.C. linked in the Grid net-work, sufficient power will be available until 1965.

In the region west of Brahmaputra, the power position is expected to rise to about 75,000 K.W. by 1965, and 105,000 K.W. by 1967.

Besides, under the Village Electrification Project it is planned to electrify a thousand villages every year. The project is ready for implementation and work on it will begin as soon as some loans are arranged to cover its foreign exchange cost. In the last three years, about 800 villages have been electrified, and this is equal to the number of villages electrified in the past three or four decades.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

On the completion of the First Five-Year Plan (1955-60), Pakistan launched its 2nd Five-Year Plan in 1960. The plan constitutes the basis for Pakistan's economic and social development and aims to accelerate the rate of country's economic growth. The basic object underlying the Plan is that the economy should grow faster than the population. While under the 1st Plan, many of the targets set for implementation could not be fully attained, the 2nd Plan is going apace with remarkable success and according to the programme. Particularly in agricultural output, industrial production and the rate of both foreign and domestic private investment, the Plan is forging ahead of the schedule.

The Plan's broad aim is to increase national income by 24 per cent by 1965. Taking into consideration the population growth at the rate of 2.2 per cent a year, the Plan provides a modest 12 per cent rise in per capita income. In terms of everyday living, this means raising the per capita income of the average Pakistani from 69 dollars a year to a little more than 78 dollars by 1965. If this rate is maintained, the national income of Pakistan will be double by 1975 and quadruple by 1985. This rate of development will also enable the country to have a sustained self-generating growth.

The revised Plan envisages a development outlay of Rs. 14,620 million in the Government-financed sector and Rs. 8,380 million in the privately-financed sector. It is anticipated that the domestic savings will finance 52 per cent of the Plan, and external aid and foreign private investment will provide for the remaining 48 per cent. In the private sector, the emphasis in the Plan is placed on raising

the farm output, followed closely by a broadening of Pakistan's industrial base. In the public sector, water and power development programmes claim the largest allocations. The Plan also lays stress on the expansion of communications—road, inland waterways, ports and shipping.

Pakistan has the capacity to finance about half the total expenditure by mobilising savings and taxes. The remaining half of developmental outlay has been provided by U.S. and other external sources in the form of private investment, loans, and foreign aid. A Consortium of the World Bank and of friendly countries consisting of Canada, the U.K., West Germany, France, Japan and the U.S. has given 1,175 million dollars.

The 2nd Plan has now crossed mid-stream and the record of its achievement so far is very heartening and impressive. During the first two years of the Plan, the national income increased by about 11 per cent. The Plan's target of foodgrains production has been virtually achieved three years ahead of schedule. Among commercial crops, the production of sugarcane increased by about 20 per cent, jute by 16 per cent and cotton by 10 per cent. Industrial production has increased, in two years, by about 23 per cent; if this rate continues, the target of 60 per cent increase for the Plan period will be exceeded. The installed power-generating capacity in 1961-62 was 30 per cent greater than 1959-60, while the volume of electricity actually generated was 54 per cent larger.

In the programme of railways development, about one-third of the Plan's targets has already been achieved; similar progress took place in road, water, air transportation and communications. About 42,000 displaced families were settled in the first two years against the Plan target of 300,000. A considerable increase in employment has been provided in all fields of economic activity but the problem of total unemployment remains acute. In the sphere of education, 700,000 more children have been added to the enrolment in the primary schools.

The chief objectives of the Plan are :

1. 24 per cent increase in the national income and 12 per cent share per head of the population.
2. 21 per cent in the foodgrains production towards achieving self-sufficiency.
3. 60 per cent increase in the output of large-scale

industries.

4. 43 per cent increase in the enrolment of pupils.

5. 40 per cent increase in power output.

6. Provision of 3 million employment opportunities.

INDUS WATERS TREATY

Under the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the serious dispute over the water rights of the Indus System of rivers, was settled by the signing of this Treaty with India on September 19, 1960. Broadly speaking, the waters of the three eastern rivers—the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi are reserved for Indian use and development. The waters of the Chenab, Jhelum, and the Indus with its other tributaries, will be available to Pakistan. A huge system of replacement works—storage dams, barrages, and canals will make possible the replacement of the waters from the eastern rivers formerly used in the Punjab and Sind areas of West Pakistan by waters from the western rivers. Each of three of the five new canals will carry twice as much water as the Potomac River at Washington. The whole scheme will cost roughly one billion dollars, to be met from the Indus Development Fund controlled by the I.B.R.D. The United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and West Germany have agreed to provide these funds as grants and loans. In addition India contributes to the extent she profits by the settlement, and Pakistan provides additional funds, both for local expenditure and for purchases overseas. It is a mammoth undertaking, which will require 10 years to complete. The actual works will be carried out by the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).

EDUCATION

Pakistan has a comparatively low percentage of literacy. At present, only 19.2 per cent of the population is able to read and write.

In order to shape education in accordance with the actual requirements of the country, a Commission of National Education was appointed by President Ayub in



A class in domestic science

December 1958. Reduction of illiteracy among the masses and advancement of religious studies formed important terms of reference of the Commission. The Commission's recommendations cover the fields of broad policy regarding higher, professional, secondary, technical and vocational, primary, female, adult and religious education, medium of instruction and teaching of languages, provision of text-books, training and conditions of service of teachers, and student welfare and discipline.

One of the outstanding features of the recommendations by the Commission is in regard to free compulsory education at the primary stage. The target under the scheme of free compulsory education at the primary stage is a phased programme divided into two periods, the first of 5 years schooling within a period of 10 years followed by the next phase of 5 years when the duration of compulsory education will be extended to 8 years. Other important features of the Commission's recommendations relate to an extensive adult education programme to achieve a higher level of literacy in the country.

The following tables show, the number of schools and colleges, enrolment and number of teachers in the country :

Institutions

Type of Institution	1959-60	1960-61
Primary Schools	44,484	47,574
Male	39,251	41,606
Female	5,233	5,968
Secondary Schools ..	6,096	6,110
Male	5,313	5,297
Female	783	813
Teachers' Training Schools ..	89	90
Special Schools	44	53
Adult Schools	344	438
Other Schools	3,924	3,986
Arts and Science Colleges ..	207	212
Teachers' Training Colleges including Physical Education ..	10	13
Other Professional Colleges ..	47	48
Industrial, Technical, Commercial, Agricultural, Fine Arts and Medical Schools ..	122	130
Universities	6	6*

*In 1961-62, four more universities were added *i.e.* universities of Engineering and Technology at Lahore and Dacca and Agricultural universities at Lyallpur and Mymensingh.

N.B.—Special schools are the schools for the physically, mentally and socially handicapped. Other schools are mainly ethnic and religious schools.

Enrolment

Type of Institution	1959-60	1960-61
Primary	4,728,277	5,036,544
Male	2,595,649	3,784,279
Female	1,132,628	1,252,265
Secondary	1,442,868	1,493,508
Male	1,207,249	1,270,951
Female	235,619	222,557
Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Technical, Medical, Engineering and Finance ..	10,817	12,252
Teachers' Training Schools ..	7,452	8,403
Male	6,366	7,252
Female	1,086	1,151

Special Schools	4,254	7,994
Adult Schools	9,362	10,024
Other Schools	237,282	355,956
Arts and Science Colleges ..	120,014	122,219
Male	106,187	108,150
Female	13,827	14,069
Teachers' Training Colleges including Physical Education	2,139	2,044
Male	1,551	1,544
Female	588	500
Universities	8,058	8,557
Male	6,830	7,319
Female	1,228	1,238
Other Professional Colleges ..	15,728	16,296

Number of Teachers

Type of Institution	1959-60 *Total*	1959-60 *Trained*	1960-61 *Total*	1960-61 *Trained*
Primary ..	123,310	88,382	130,545	90,804
Male ..	113,312	81,036	118,858	82,701
Female ..	9,998	7,346	11,687	8,103
Secondary ..	54,923	29,024	63,276	32,320
Male ..	47,817	23,797	56,166	26,986
Female ..	7,106	5,227	7,110	5,334

INDUSTRY

When Independence came in 1947, Pakistan found itself placed in a very depressing industrial situation. She inherited a purely agrarian economy and there was practically no industry existing in the country. It was really most unfortunate that the bulk of the sub-continent's raw jute and much cotton was produced in the territory now constituting Pakistan, but all the manufacturing units fell to the side which is now India.

In the face of such a dismal industrial predicament, Pakistan at the very outset chalked out an ambitious programme for the country's industrialization. Today, after 15 years of relentless effort, and a well directed programme of industrialization, the economy of Pakistan has undergone a distinct transformation, with factories springing up throughout the country's length and breadth producing

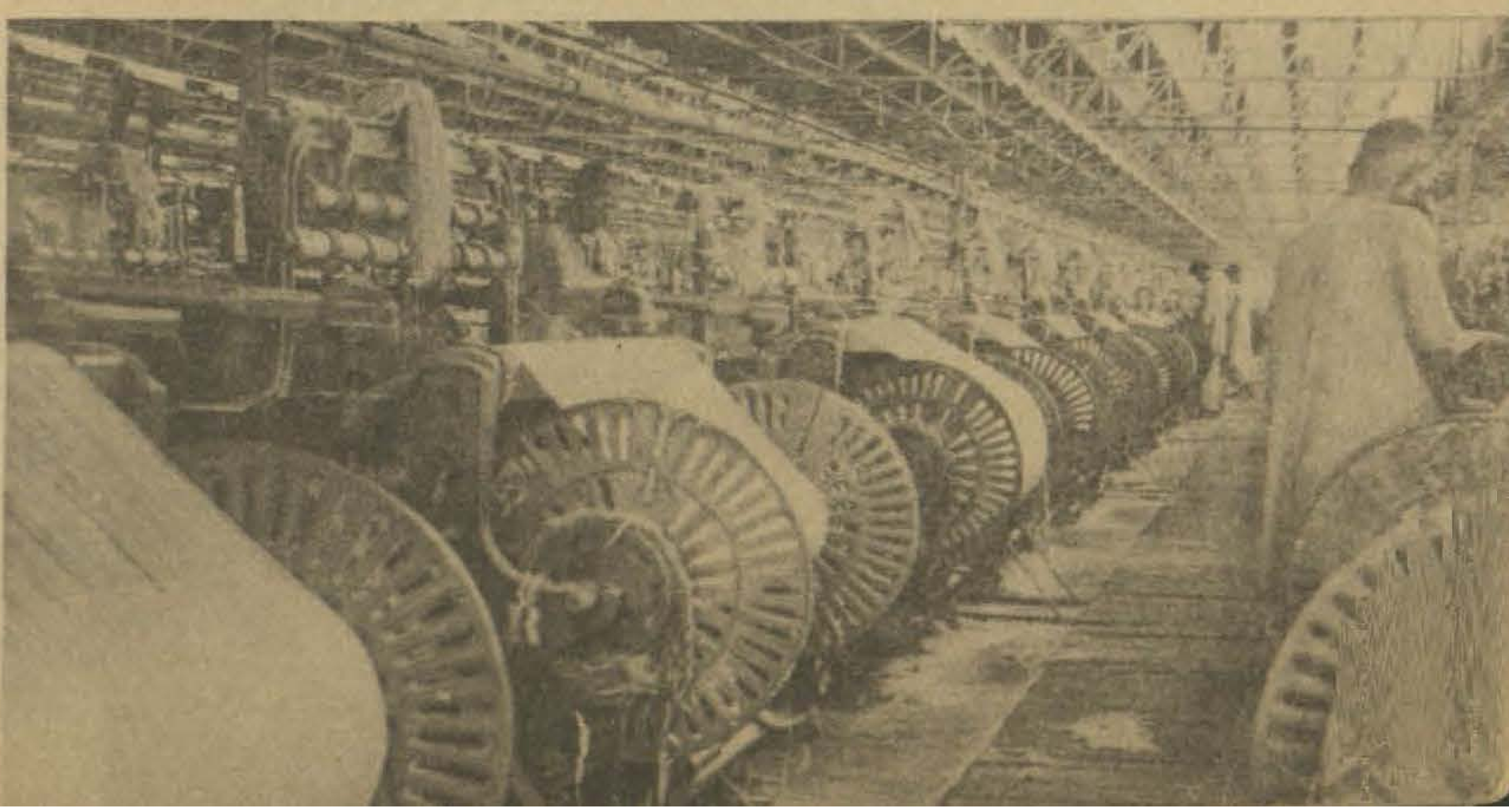
essential goods for home consumption and for export.

A full-fledged organization known as the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) was set up by the Government to forge ahead its programme of industrialization by promoting new industries based on the country's wealth of raw materials. It was entrusted with the development of jute, paper, heavy engineering, ship-building, chemicals, sugar, cement, natural gas, pharmaceuticals and dye-stuffs, paper and newsprint industries and the development of power from the natural gas.

Until February, 1962, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation had undertaken the establishment of fifty-five projects, either on its own account or in partnership with private enterprise. Among these projects are twelve jute mills; four paper, board and newsprint mills; three ship-building and ship-repairing yards; five sugar mills; two cement factories; three fertilizer factories; four chemical plants; a penicillin factory; a dyestuff plant; three woollen mills; two cotton textile mills; gas transmission pipelines from Sui to Karachi and Multan; gas distribution companies; development of coal mines; and six model cotton ginning factories. Of these 37 projects have been formed into public limited companies in pursuance of the Government's disinvestment policy.

There has been a marked improvement in the operating results of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation's completed projects in recent years. During the Year

A jute mill in East Pakistan



MAP OF

Showing Commissioner



PĀKISTĀN

rs' Divisions and Districts



1961-62, PIDC's completed projects were expected to produce goods worth Rs. 904 million and earn foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 452 million, registering an increase of Rs. 116 million and 12 million respectively over the preceding year.

The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation has been bifurcated into the East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and the West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation from 1st July, 1962.

During the first two years of the Second Plan period, (1960-65), a number of large industries were sanctioned. These are Karachi and Chittagong Steel Mills, 4,000 jute looms, 753,000 cotton spindles and 12,993 looms, three units for the manufacture of synthetic fibres (polyacrylonitrile PAN, acetate and viscose rayon), oil refinery, three petrochemical units (polyvinylchloride (PVC), polythelene and acetylene, five sugar mills, a tractor unit, two G.I. Pipes plants, four cement factories including expansion of an existing factory, a wire and cable manufacturing plant, a bicycle plant, a sewing machine unit, five units for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash, a large unit for the manufacture of electric motors, a particle board and hardboard unit and extension of the existing newsprint factory. A very large number of medium-size industries have also been sanctioned in important fields like engineering, electrical, chemical, non-metallic mineral products, textiles and food processing industries.

During 1961-62, the industrial production registered an overall increase. The production of cotton cloth increased from 576 million yards in 1958 to 699 million yards in 1961, that of cotton yarn from 345 million lbs. to 413 million lbs. jute manufactures from 172,000 tons to 250,000 tons, hydrogenated vegetable oil from 20,400 tons to 45,200 tons, paper and paper board from 36,000 tons to 79,000 tons, cigarettes from 7,468 million numbers to 12,065 million numbers, tyre and tubes from 2,705,000 numbers to 3,982,000 numbers, Art silk fabrics from 9 million sq. yards to 22 million sq. yards and Super phosphates, Ammonium Sulphate and Sulphuric Acid from 23,000 tons to 63,000 tons. The index of industrial production which stood at 161.4 in 1958 increased to 212.7 in 1961 (base year 1954=100). This increase has been brought about by increasing new capacity, balancing and modernisation of

the existing capacity and by increasing the availability of industrial raw materials and spare parts through liberalisation of imports.

Considerable progress has also been made in the industries set up by the private enterprise. The country has now become self-sufficient in a fairly large number of items. A brief account of the main features of the industries set up by private enterprise is given below:

Cotton Textile Industry

The installed capacity of cotton textiles at the end of 1961 stood at 1,998,000 spindles and 30,000 looms as against 1,941,000 spindles and 30,000 looms during 1960. The Second Five-Year Plan has proposed a target of 2,500,000 spindles and 41,000 looms. During the first two years of the Plan period, sanctions have been given and foreign exchange arranged for 753,170 spindles and 12,983 looms.

The production of cloth during 1961 increased to 466,024 bales as compared to 419,195 bales in 1960. The production of surplus yarn, after meeting the requirements of the mills, was 556,209 bales in 1961 as against 593,838 bales in 1960. The export of cotton textile decreased from Rs. 190 million in 1960 to Rs. 68 million in 1961 mainly due to decline in the export of yarns after it was removed from the bonus list. Export of cloth in 1961 amounted to Rs. 40 million as against Rs. 53 million in 1960.

Jute Manufactures

The installed capacity for jute manufactures will be increased from 8,040 looms at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan to the recently approved target of 14,000 looms.

The production of jute manufactures amounted to 253,000 tons in 1961-62 as against 236,000 tons in 1960-61. Exports during 1961-62 were 203,000 tons valued at Rs. 325 million as against 186,300 tons valued at Rs. 319 million in 1960-61.

Cement Industry

The existing effective capacity of cement production in the country is estimated at 1.45 million tons per annum. Actual production was 1.138 million tons in 1960 and 1.218 million tons in 1961 as against 673,000 tons in 1954. Three new cement factories (Manghopir, Gharibwal and

Hattar) and the expansion of Wah Cement factory have been sanctioned by the Government. When these sanctioned capacities come into production, the annual cement production capacity will increase to about 2.4 million tons.

Woollen Textiles

Additional capacity of 9,800 worsted spindles has been sanctioned, including a unit of 3,500 spindles in East Pakistan. The new units will be in production by the end of 1963. The entire capacity will be producing about 5 million lbs. of worsted goods. In view of an expanding export market for carpets, additional capacity of 3,070 spindles for manufacturing woollen yarn for the carpet industry has also been sanctioned.

Petro-Chemicals and Synthetic Fibres Industry

Sanction of projects for the production of synthetic fibres and petro-chemicals should be considered as a landmark in our industrial development. A complex of petrochemicals industries covering polyacry-lonitrile (PAN), Polyvinyl-chloride (PVC) and acetylene at an estimated cost of Rs. 192 million has been sanctioned recently. Out of the proposed annual production of 4,950 tons from the PAN plant, 800 tons will be utilised to replace imported wooltops and nylon tissue for fishing nets, 1,000 tons will be processed for the manufacture of Orlon type of fabrics in the unit itself, and 2,000 to 2,500 tons will be earmarked for exports. The PVC plant will export 750 to 1,000 tons of PVC finished goods. The acetylene plant will feed the two other petrochemical plants *viz*. PNA and PVC.

A polyethylene plant has also been sanctioned with an annual installed capacity of 5,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.4 million. When in production, this will result in substantial foreign exchange saving through replacement of existing imports.

An acetate rayon plant is being set up in Sheikhupura district with an installed capacity of 10 tons per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 136.3 million. In addition, a viscose rayon plant has also been recently sanctioned for East Pakistan. The unit is estimated to cost Rs. 75.5 million. Its installed capacity will be 35 tons of pulps, 10 tons of rayon and 5 tons of cellophane per day. This unit is expected to export 1,000 tons of rayon yarn per year. The two rayon

plants will substantially meet the existing raw material requirements of art silk yarn units.

Paper and Paper-Board Industry

Capacity exists in the country for the production of 23,000 tons of newsprint, 42,550 tons of paper, 150,000 tons of paper, straw and corrugated boards. Sanction has been given for setting up a particle board and a hard board plant in East Pakistan. The Khulna Newsprint Extension scheme is under implementation. On its completion the installed capacity of the units will increase to 50,600 tons of newsprint and mechanical paper. The production of newsprint during 1961-62 is estimated at 27,000 tons as against 26,621 tons in 1960-61, that of paper at 39,530 tons as against 32,200 tons and that of paper-straw and corrugated boards at 15,960 tons as against 13,342 tons. A large project for the manufacture of paper from bagasse in West Pakistan is under execution.

Cigarette Industry

During the Second Plan period, sanctions for new capacity estimated to cost Rs. 20 million have been given. The production of cigarettes increased from 9,946 million in 1960 to 12,065 million in 1961.

Sugar Industry

The total Second Plan target for white sugar manufacturing capacity has been fixed at 315,000 tons involving an additional capacity of 60,000 tons in West Pakistan and 30,000 tons in East Pakistan. To achieve this target, sanctions have been issued for setting up three new factories in East Pakistan with a total installed capacity of 32,500 tons and four units in West Pakistan with an installed capacity of 15,000 tons each. All these mills are expected to be completed before the end of the Plan period. The production of sugar declined from 145,400 tons in 1960 to 123,400 tons in 1961, mainly due to short supply of sugarcane occasioned by unfavourable weather conditions.

Fertilizers

The present installed capacity is 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 13,000 tons of superphosphate, 103,000 tons of ammonium nitrate and 176,000 tons of urea. The Fenchuganj Natural Gas Fertilizer factory went into production during 1962 and the Multan factory is nearing completion. The production of ammonium sulphate during 1961-62 was estimated at 50,600 tons as against 46,190 tons

in 1960-61 and that of superphosphate at 12,000 tons as against 8,845 tons in the previous year.

Steel

Two Steel Mills with an installed capacity of 350,000 tons and 100,000 tons respectively will soon be set up at Karachi and Chittagong. The estimated cost of the Karachi Steel Mill is Rs. 650 million (Rs. 455 million external). It will produce billets, medium sections, rails, black and galvanized sheets, tube-strips and tin plates, and use imported pig iron and scrap.

The estimated cost of the Chittagong plant is Rs. 123 million. It will also use imported pig iron and steel scrap, supplemented by return and mould scraps available from within the mill during processing.

Gas, Oil and Coal

The discovery of natural gas at Sui in West Pakistan in 1953 has been an event of far-reaching importance for the economy of Pakistan. The reserves are estimated at 4,800,000 million cubic feet of gas which are sufficient to supply 200 million cubic feet of gas everyday for 60 years. Gas has also been discovered in Sylhet, East Pakistan.

A pipeline from Sui to Karachi (350 miles) was completed in July 1955. Most of the industrial establishments in Karachi now use gas as a power. The use of gas as fuel is also on the increase in private homes and kitchens. A pipeline from Sui to Lahore has also been laid with a power station at Multan. It is estimated that the utilisation of Sui Gas has so far saved the country a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 18.5 crores (£13.8 million). The production of crude petroleum has increased from 13.36 million I.G. in 1947 to 81.5 million I.G. in 1959. Oil exploration work is being vigorously carried on in the country.

An Oil and Gas Corporation was set up in September 1961 to undertake oil exploration in the country. Six areas have been selected by the Corporation—3 in each of the two wings of the country—for carrying out intensive search and survey operations. Some of the important activities of the Corporation include the pre-reconnaissance of unexplored regions, the re-interpretation and synthesis of prospection surveys, and the development of new processes for the utilization of gas.

The search for oil by private companies is also in full swing. Large areas have been explored by them, and the indications for the discovery of oil are encouraging. Already

one private oil company has found oil at Dhulian in West Pakistan.

Pakistan's first oil refinery built at Karachi by a Consortium of Oil Companies at a cost of about 100 million rupees, went into production in October, 1962. The refinery has an initial capacity to process 1,500,000 tons of crude oil a year. Despite the production of large quantities of oil at home, generation of more power, larger consumption of natural gas and greater exploration of the coal resources, the country's import of petroleum and oil products had been showing a steady increase. The expenditure on this account had risen from 80 million rupees in 1948 to about 250 million rupees in 1962. The newly established Oil Refinery at Karachi will produce sufficient petroleum products to obviate the necessity of imports at an estimated annual saving of foreign exchange amounting of Rs. 3 crores (£ 2.25 million).

There has been a steady rise in the coal production which rose from 241,000 tons in 1948 to 723,000 in 1960. Plans are under way for further exploration of coal and increasing its output.

Miscellaneous Industries

Other industries include sea-food processing, fruit preservation and canning, biscuit manufacture, matches, ply-wood, wire, nails, wires and cables, hurricane lanterns, electric lamps, electric fans, electric motors and transformers, switches, switch boards, hand tools, heavy machine tools, hand pumps, turbine pumps, small castings and heavy castings.

HEALTH

Since Independence in 1947, much progress has been made in reducing the incidence of diseases, and in the provision of more medical facilities. But despite a steady improvement, the country still faces tremendous difficulties and health standards are incomparable to those of the advanced countries. Malaria (responsible for 100,000 deaths a year), Tuberculosis (mortality rate about 150,000 a year), and Small-pox are still widespread and take a heavy toll of life. Improvement and expansion of medical and public health facilities are being undertaken as part of the Government Social Uplift Programme which began in 1951.

There were hardly 3,000 of doctors for a population of about 76 million when Pakistan came into being in 1947. The number of doctors increased from 3,500 in 1948 to

over 12,000 in 1962. Like-wise the number of registered nurses increased from 1,478 in 1955 to about 2,751 in 1962. The number of hospital beds increased from 23,000 in 1955 to 30,220 in 1962. At independence, there were only 2 medical colleges in Pakistan; today their number stands at 12, including one for women. There were about 630 maternity and child welfare centres in 1962.

A Medical Reforms Commission was also set up in 1959 to suggest improvements in the administration of health and medical services. A vigorous campaign of family planning has been launched to educate people in limiting the size of families. During 1960-61, 780 new family planning clinics were established in the country. Research programme is being carried out with the assistance of Population Council, New York. A scheme for the establishment of rural health centres has also been drawn up and about 300 such centres will be opened during the Second Plan period (1960-65).

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages ambitious schemes in the Health and Medical Services sector. About 60 per cent of the allocation in the health sector is assigned to preventive services and 40 per cent to the curative services. The total allocation in the health sector is Rs. 370 million.

In accordance with the Plan, priority was given to preventive measures. Implementation of malaria eradication programme was accelerated. Malaria eradication measures covered a population of about 1.07 million in West Pakistan and 1.07 million in East Pakistan. In the areas where spraying was carried out, the parasite rate, which is an index of intensity of malaria infection, fell from 25—50 per cent to about 3.7 per cent.

A countrywide B.C.G. vaccination campaign was conducted and 32 mobile teams (17 in East Pakistan and 15 in West Pakistan) tuberculin-tested 8.8 million persons and vaccinated 4 million during 1960-62. This brought the total population so far tested to 41.49 million and those vaccinated to 16.5 million. Tuberculosis prevalence surveys were conducted in Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions as well as in the mining areas of Quetta, Jhelum, Sargodha and Mianwali districts. The work on the establishment of a national health laboratory at Islamabad is under execution.

REHABILITATION AND HOUSING

Following Independence in August 1947, about 9 million refugees poured into Pakistan from India in a state of destitution. Their resettlement posed a very difficult problem for the new State. Although efforts to rehabilitate the refugees were made in the initial years of Independence, the magnitude of the problem taxed the resources of the infant State to the utmost. In the succeeding years streams of refugees from India continued to pour into Pakistan presenting the Governments of the day with grave problems.

The task of refugee resettlement was taken up in right earnest by the New Regime when it assumed power in October 1958, who assigned a high priority to this problem.

Korangi Township—7 miles north-east of Karachi—is the largest housing scheme undertaken for the settlement of refugees since 1947. The Korangi Colony was set up in 1959 and some 15,000 neat and permanent quarters were built in the record time of 5 months. More quarters have since been built. Planned to house half a million people, the Colony has already provided accommodation for over 150,000 refugees who lived in shacks, improvised hutments and often on the pavements in Karachi. Each quarter in Korangi Colony, which has all the facilities of modern community life, is built on a plot of 120 sq. yds. having a kitchen, a bath-room and a court-yard.

Korangi Township scheme forms part of the Greater Karachi Resettlement Programme which envisages pro-

A view of the Korangi Township



vision of 65,000 low-cost houses and 20,000 plots, besides community buildings such as schools, hospitals, dispensaries, markets and the like. In East Pakistan, schemes for the setting up of satellite townships in 10 districts are under implementation. The I.C.A. have provided assistance for the execution of these schemes under which about 54,000 shelterless displaced persons will be provided with houses. In West Pakistan 28 housing schemes have been drawn up.

The work on the construction of Pakistan's new Federal Capital—Islamabad—is going apace under the Capital Development Authority.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Roads

There are about 71,000 miles of roads in Pakistan, of which nearly 5,000 miles have been constructed since 1947. Priority is being given to the building of unmetalled roads, linking villages with one another, and with the main road system.

Railways

There is a network of railways throughout Pakistan. In East Pakistan waterways also form one of the important means of transport. There are 7,044 miles of railway line in Pakistan, of which West Pakistan has 5,335 miles and East Pakistan 1,709 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent systems, the West Pakistan Railways and East Pakistan Railways, both owned and operated by the State.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

July 1961-June 1962

Exports	(1961-62) July-June
Jute, raw	46.1 %
Cotton, raw	6.7 %
Wool, raw	3.7 %
Hides and Skins, raw	3.2 %
Tea	1.2 %
Fish (excluding canned fish)	3.9 %
Rice	4.7 %
Cotton yarn	0.5 %
Cotton piecegoods	1.7 %

Jute manufactures	..	17.5 %

Imports:

Machinery ..	..	..	20.5 %
Grain Pulse Flour	..	..	10.2 %
Oils (Vegetables, Mineral & Animal)			11.1 %
Metals and Ores	..	..	16.1 %
Chemical Drugs and Medicines		..	4.3 %
Transport Equipments (Vehicles)		..	10.2 %
Coal and Coke	..	..	1.5 %
Dyes and Colours	..	..	2.0 %
Electrical Goods and Appliances		..	2.5 %

PORTS AND SHIPPING

Karachi and Chittagong are the principal seaports of Pakistan which handle almost the entire quantity of marine traffic and huge imports and exports of the country. The tonnage handled at Karachi seaport has increased from two million tons in 1947 to over 4.5 million tons during the recent years, the maximum being 4.97 million tons in 1960-61. At Chittagong, it increased to 2.89 million tons in 1961-62. The handling capacity of Chalna Anchorage in East Pakistan, established in 1950, has increased from 761,000 tons in 1957-58 to 1,000,000 tons in 1961-62. These seaports are being developed to meet the increasing demands. In East Pakistan which has over 2,670 miles of navigable waterways, water transport accounts for nearly two-thirds of total traffic.

Shipping

Starting with only two ships at her inception, Pakistan today owns 43 ships with a total deadweight of 410,933 tons. Acquisition of 19 ships is contemplated. Pakistan's share in the Conference Line is likely to increase from 12.5 per cent to 31.5 per cent and finally to 39 per cent by 1971.

Attempts are being made to open new routes and to strengthen and develop the existing routes. Already a new route connecting Karachi with Ormara, Pashini and Gawadur has been opened and a passenger-cum-cargo ship m.v. "Kareem" has been providing a regular service.

Mercantile Marine Academy, Chittagong

In order to adequately provide for the manning of

Pakistan ships by suitably trained and qualified personnel, a scheme for the establishment of Mercantile Marine Academy at Juldia Point near Chittagong was drawn up. The Academy aims at imparting technical and professional training to Nautical and Engineer Officers and Radio Operators of the Pakistan Merchant Navy.

Airlines

Civil airports have been developed at Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong and other places. The Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, established in 1955, has recently increased its domestic and foreign flights and introduced Boeing-707 planes on its international routes. The PIA also flies to New York *via* Teheran, Beirut, Rome, Geneva and London.

Almost all the international trunk-route operators serve through the Karachi Airport, thus, providing Pakistan an excellent air communication contact with other countries.

Telecommunications

During 1961-62, there were 91,300 telephones in use in the country. Post and Telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, raw cotton, jute manufactures, cotton manufactures, raw wool, raw hides and skins, fish and rice. Machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals, drugs and medicines, transport equipments, electrical goods, dyes and colours, mineral oils and foodgrains are the principal imports.

Boeing 720 B of Pakistan International Airlines



During 1961-62 total export of raw jute amounted to 719,445 tons valued at Rs. 849.5 millions. Raw cotton exports were 48,665 tons valued at Rs. 122.8 millions. Export of jute manufactures and cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 312.8 millions and 41.1 millions respectively during 1961-62. The other substantial exports during the year included raw wool, raw hides and skins, fish, rice, sports goods, leather and carpets. The following table shows the volume of trade transacted during the last five years :

Total Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade

(*Value in Million Rs.*)

Years (July-June)		*Import*	*Export*	*Balance*
1955-56	..	1325.1	1783.7	— 458.6
1956-57	..	1334.5	1607.6	— 726.9
1957-58	..	2049.9	1421.7	— 628.2
1958-59	..	1578.4	1325.3	— 253.1
1959-60	..	2461.0	1842.7	— 618.3
1960-61	..	3187.6	1799.4	—1388.2
1961-62	..	3109.1	1843.4	—1265.7

Source: Central Statistical Office.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The Government of Pakistan welcomes and encourages foreign investment in industries. It is recognized that foreign investment can play a significant role in promoting economic development of less developed countries like Pakistan where capital formation is generally slow, technical know-how limited and trained personnel scarce.

Pakistan has, therefore, offered many incentives to foreign entrepreneurs for making capital investment in the country. These include the facility for the remittance of profits, the guarantee for repatriation of capital invested in approved industries after the 1st September, 1954, including capital gains and profits ploughed back into the industry and the guarantee regarding equitable compensation in the unlikely event of nationalization of an industry. A "Tax Holiday" provides exemption from taxation for the first four, six and eight years, depending on the areas in East and West Pakistan where the industry is located. A number of special tax concessions available to local

industry are also enjoyed by foreign investors. Agreements have also been negotiated with a number of countries like U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, India and Denmark for avoidance of double taxation.

Pakistan and the United States have entered into a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, which guarantees the citizens of each country equal rights with those of the other, in each country on the basis of most-favoured-nations. treatment. An investment guarantee agreement is also in force between the U.S.A. and Pakistan, under which the U.S. Government guarantees investments by private American investors in business enterprises in Pakistan, against losses arising from inconvertibility of foreign currency earnings into dollar or against expropriation.

To encourage investments in industries, a separate body known as Investment Promotion Bureau was set up in April, 1959. The Bureau disseminates information regarding investment opportunities and conditions in Pakistan and offers advice and guidance to investors. It receives applications for the establishment of new industrial concerns or expansion of existing industries, involving foreign investment and assists foreign and local investors actively in obtaining import licences, land, building materials, power, water, railway siding, raw materials, and any other facility, for which approval of the Central or Provincial Governments or statutory bodies is necessary, and in solving any problems, or difficulties encountered by them.

Of late, this Organization has been entrusted with the task of granting permissions for the employment of foreign nationals in existing and new commercial and industrial concerns in Pakistan. All applications for permission to employ a foreign national in an establishment located in West Pakistan are required to be made in the prescribed form (available free of charge) to the Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies in Karachi. For employment in an industry located in East Pakistan, however, the application may be addressed to the Regional Office of this Department at Dacca.

In order to assist the prospective investors on the spot, an Investment Promotion Cell has been set up in Pakistan's High Commission in London. It is proposed to open such Cells in other countries as well.

FOREIGN POLICY

The cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy lies in seeking cordial relations with all countries and collaborating in the promotion of international amity and harmony.

Pakistan became a member of the United Nations immediately after its establishment as a free country.

Pakistan's belief in collective security took a concrete form in 1954 when she joined the United States in a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement. The same year Pakistan entered into a friendly pact with Turkey which provides for closer collaboration between the two Muslim countries in political, economic and cultural spheres.

In 1955 Pakistan became a member of the Baghdad Pact, now called the Central Treaty Organization in order to preserve peace in the Middle East and to foster collaboration in the attainment of mutual benefit through collective security.

As a signatory of the Manila Treaty, which brought SEATO into existence, Pakistan has pledged her cooperation for the preservation of peace and security in South-East Asia.

By virtue of her membership of these two organizations, and her strategic geographical location, Pakistan serves as a bridge between the Middle East, South-East Asia and the West.

Quaid-i-Azam (Great Leader) Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, outlined Pakistan's foreign policy in the following words: "We believe in the principle of honesty and fair-play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples of the world and in upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter."

Recent visits to Pakistan by the heads of many friendly states, and President Ayub Khan's visits to others, have further strengthened Pakistan's foreign relations.

KASHMIR

Populated by an overwhelming Muslim majority, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is geographically and economically linked with Pakistan, and the three main rivers—Indus, Jhelum and Chenab—irrigating vast tracts of Pakistan, have their upper reaches in Kashmir. Besides, the people of Kashmir have common racial, religious and cultural affinities with Pakistan.

The Kashmir dispute is hanging fire for the last fifteen years because of the continued intransigence of the Government of India. The issue is a simple one. Both India and Pakistan stand committed to settle the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir through a free and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations, as laid down in the U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan (U.N.C.I.P.) Resolutions of 13th August, 1948, and 5th January, 1949, which were endorsed by the Security Council and accepted by both India and Pakistan.

The continuance of this dispute not only imperils the stability of the region by precluding cooperation between India and Pakistan in vital areas like defence, but also seriously impedes their economic development.

India has consistently refused to accept any of the Security Council s proposals for holding the mutually agreed plebiscite. Pakistan has accepted them all. The Security Council has refused to accept India's claim that an "election," which according to reliable reports was both controlled and rigged, had made Kashmir an integral part of India. India herself gave an undertaking to the United Nations that the "election" would not impinge on her international commitment to a free plebiscite.

The question is really very simple. Should the four million people of Kashmir have the right to express their purpose to be a part of one country or the other by means of a free plebiscite held under the United Nations auspices? Pakistan—and the United Nations—claim this right for

the people of Kashmir. India although accepting this principle would deny them that right. Clearly the solution is up to the Security Council and the free world.

During the visit of the Prime Minister of India in September 1960, the Kashmir issue was taken up with him by the President of Pakistan. But since then India had been avoiding any concrete negotiations. Pakistan, therefore, again referred the matter to the Security Council which met on 1st February, 1962 and heard the representatives of Pakistan and India. It re-assembled on 27th April 1962 and after prolonged deliberations, a resolution was tabled by Ireland on 22nd June 1962, envisaging direct negotiations between India and Pakistan on the basis of previous resolutions of the Security Council. But the resolution remained unadopted because of the negative vote cast by U.S.S.R.

In accordance with the agreement reached between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India on November 29, 1962, to make renewed efforts to resolve the outstanding differences between their countries on Kashmir and other related matters, the first round of Ministerial talks on Kashmir began in Rawalpindi from December 26, 1962. The representative of Pakistan categorically asserted that Pakistan cannot accept India's contention that Kashmir was an integral part of India, and said that the holding of plebiscite was the only solution of the problem. The second round of talks on Kashmir was resumed in New Delhi from January 16, 1963, but proved inconclusive. At the third round of talks which began at Karachi from 7th February, 1963, the Indian delegation put forward a plan for the partition of Kashmir which was rejected by Pakistan on the plea that the people of Kashmir were the sole arbitors to decide on the question of accession to either of the two States—Pakistan or India. The fourth round of talks on Kashmir held in Calcutta in early March, 1963, also did not yield any satisfactory result due to the Indian intransigence over this vitally important question. Again, at the fifth round of talks held in Karachi in April 1963, India put forward the partition plan which inherently implied maintenance of *status quo*. Pakistan categorically disapproved the partition plan and insisted on the holding of an impartial plebiscite. Pakistan is determined to seek an early solution to the Kashmir problem through negotiations and in conformity with the U.N. Charter.



QUAID-I-AZAM
MAHOMED ALI JINNAH

Mahomed Ali Jinnah was born on December 25, 1876, of a merchant family of Karachi. His father was anxious that he should enter the family business, but an English friend, Sir Frederick Croft, was so certain that the young Mahomed Ali Jinnah showed promise of a great future, that he asked the father to allow the boy to go to England for further education. Jinnah was then sixteen years old. He sailed for London, where he joined Lincoln's Inn.

Jinnah stayed in England for four years, and during this time studied with careful interest the working of the British Parliament. Dadabhoy Naoroji who was also in England at that time was trying to win a seat in Parliament. Jinnah helped him in his election campaign. Dadabhoy became the first Indian to win a seat in Parliament.

In 1896 at the age of twenty, Jinnah started to practice as a lawyer in Karachi. A year later, he moved to Bombay where he hoped to find a wider field for his talents. The young lawyer was soon noticed by Mr. MacPherson, who was then the Acting Advocate-General of Bombay, and he asked him to study in his office. In 1900, Jinnah acted for a few months as a Presidency Magistrate. The clever way in

which he conducted the court won him the praise of Sir Charles Ollivant, who was Judicial Secretary to the Bombay Government. Sir Charles offered him a post carrying a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, but Jinnah turned the offer down. He preferred to practice on his own. Soon he became a leading lawyer at the Bombay Bar.

A tall man, always well-dressed, Jinnah had a fine face and a strong, powerful voice and splendid elocution.

In 1906, Jinnah acted as Private Secretary to his old friend, Dadabhoy Naoroji, who was then President of the Indian National Congress. In 1909, he was elected by the Bombay Presidency Muslim Constituency as their representative on the Viceroy's Legislative Council, where he attracted considerable notice, and was the first member to pilot through a private member's bill. In 1913, the Viceroy asked him to stay on in this position so that he could help to make the Validation of Muslim Wakfs Bill into law. The brilliance with which Jinnah carried this through won him praise from all sides and the gratitude of Muslims in particular.

In 1913, Jinnah became a me nber of the Muslim League, while, at the same time, he retained his membership of the Congress. In 1914, he led the Congress Delegation to England. When he returned to India, he spent the next few years in attempting to bring about an understanding and close alliance between the League and the Congress. He was the President of the Muslim League at the time of the Lucknow Pact of 1916.

However, as early as 1916, he was conscious that the future of Muslims in India would not be happy until they were provided with effective constitutional safeguards. Jinnah was a man of profound convictions and a great lover of independence. He refused to be led into changing his views merely because it was the popular fashion to do so. While the Indian National Congress agitated against the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, Jinnah alone advocated that these should be worked out even though they were inadequate. He continued, therefore, as member of the Central Legislative Assembly, leading an independent Muslim party.

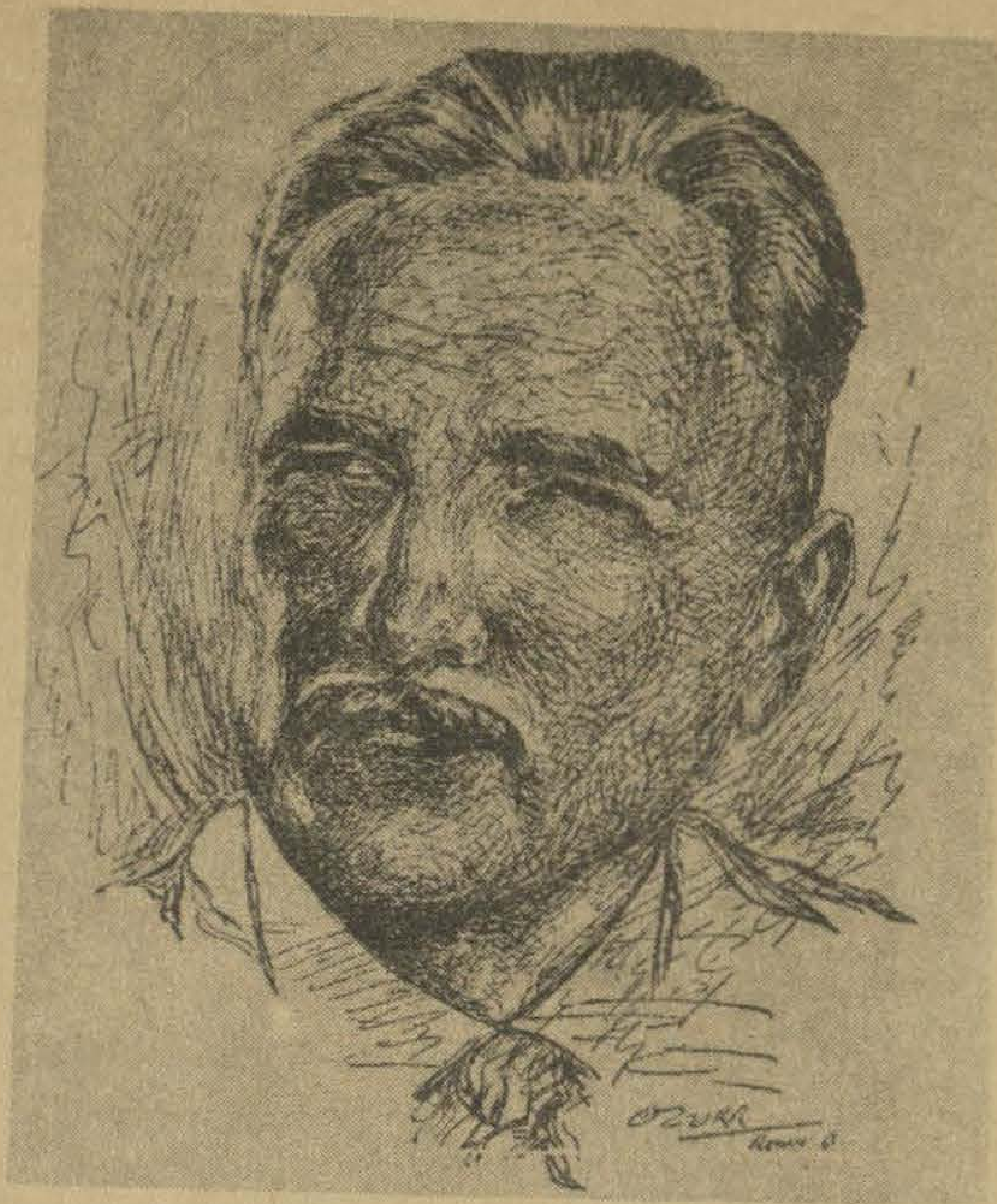
When the Kilafat Movement ended, and Muslims felt completely at a loss, it was Jinnah who fought to revive the

Muslim League after 1922. On the arrival of the Simon Commission in India in 1928, the Muslim League presented to it the famous "Fourteen Points" which were drafted by Jinnah and which, for the first time, clearly enunciated the Muslim viewpoint to the British Government. At the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932, Jinnah brilliantly presented the case of the Muslims of India. He stayed back in England to watch personally the preliminary stages of the Government of India Act of 1935, when it was being debated in the British Parliament.

On his return from England in 1934, he toured India, planning and preaching in the hope that Muslims would rally round the Muslim League, and compel the Congress and the British Government to accept Muslim cooperation in working the Government of India Act of 1935. But his worst fears materialized, and the Congress let loose a reign of repression on Muslims on forming ministries in the Provinces in 1937. It was at this juncture that the Muslims of India turned to Jinnah for saving them from Hindu persecution. Under his resolute and fearless leadership, the Muslim League accepted the Hindu-dominated Congress challenge. With untiring energy, endless determination and boundless resourcefulness, Jinnah worked for the creation of a separate State for the Muslims of India. With one accord, Muslims called him their Quaid-i-Azam—the Great Leader—and followed him full of faith and without fear. He proved himself to be their saviour.

On his appointment as Pakistan's first Governor-General, Mahomed Ali Jinnah told his people: "Nature has given you everything; you have got unlimited resources; the foundations of your State have been truly laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as well as you can."

Since his death (September 11, 1948) there have been many changes in the life of the Nation. Pakistan has assumed an increasingly important role in world affairs. It has been a witness to the steady growth of its trade and industries, the building of vast irrigation projects, the opening of countless schools and hospitals and a discernible improvement in the living standards of the people. It has seen the sturdy growth of a State firmly based on the principles of democracy, tolerance, social justice and peace and drawing strength from the bonds of common faith and culture which no distance dividing its two widely-separated regions can sever.



DR. MOHAMMAD IQBAL

Iqbal was born on February 22, 1873, in a small town of West Pakistan called Sialkot. He was educated at the University of the Punjab, whence he received his Master of Arts degree in Philosophy in 1899. In 1905, he left for Europe and studied at Cambridge. In 1908, he obtained his Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of Munich for his thesis on "*The Persian Mystics*," and that same year he was called to the Bar in London. He was then appointed to a post on the staff of Cambridge University where he taught Islamic subjects. Towards the end of the year he returned to Lahore, and for some years held the Chair of Oriental Learning at the University of the Punjab. In 1922, in recognition of his great services to the cause of literature and philosophy, he was knighted—for by this time he had written several volumes of poetry. In 1926, Iqbal was elected President of the Muslim League; in 1931 and 1932 he attended the Round Table Conferences in London.

Throughout his life he was a close friend and confidant of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah and was one of the first to conceive of a new sovereign State for Muslims.

He has left eleven volumes of poems—four of which are

in Urdu and seven in Persian, and a book in English prose, comprising his seven lectures at the University of Madras on "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam." There is also a large body of his public speeches, statements and letters in English and Urdu. His most popular poem, *Asrar-i-Khudi* (Secrets of Self) has been translated into English by Professor Nicholson of Cambridge University. Professor A. J. Arberry has similarly translated two volumes of his poems under the title "Tulip of Sinai" and "Persian Psalms." His *Jawed Nameh* has been translated by Dr. A. Bausani—an Italian Orientalist under the title "Poema Celeste," and a large number of his other poems have been translated by Professor Kiernan. Some of his poems have been translated into Turkish by the Turkish poet, Akif and some of his lectures on Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, by the Turkish scholar, Omer Riza Doghrul. His poetical work, *Piyam-i-Mashriq* has been translated into Arabic by Abdul Wahab Azzam. The Government of Pakistan has established an Iqbal Academy for the purpose of popularizing the works and teachings of Iqbal.

Iqbal was largely inspired by Islam inasmuch as he believed in it as the first religion to teach the principles of human liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice in a practical and dynamic form. He stands for the freedom of the human ego and its perfection through self-knowledge, self-affirmation and self-purification based on love of God and Man. He preached constant action, effort and struggle. He did not believe in narrow and selfish nationalism and placed before the Muslim world the ideals of spiritual regeneration and international understanding and coopera-tion.

PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN

On October 7, 1958, Pakistan was the setting of a peace-ful revolution—the most significant in contemporary South Asian affairs.

The logic of history swept Mohammad Ayub Khan into office as the President of Pakistan. An era of massive eco-nomic and social reforms was initiated in Pakistan. Last year, by means of a secret ballot, the new administration won an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Who is Ayub Khan? What is his background?

President Ayub is Pakistan's first head of State to be born



in this century. He was born at Abbottabad, near Rawalpindi, the present temporary capital of Pakistan, on May 14, 1907.

He received his initial schooling at the Muslim University, Aligarh, a famous seat of learning which has produced distinguished Asian soldiers, scholars and statesmen. At the age of 19 he received his military training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. He won a commission in 1928 and was assigned to the Royal Fusiliers.

During World War II, he served with distinction on the Burma front as a Battalion Commander. He then held several regimental appointments. In 1951, he became the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army and thoroughly reorganized the Armed Forces. Maximum austerity and maximum efficiency became guiding principles. Under his command, a revolutionary change in the technical standards and the social and economic outlook of the Armed Forces transpired.

Two years later, now a General, he returned to England to attend the Imperial General Staff Conference of the Commonwealth. In 1954, he was appointed to the Cabinet as the Minister of Defence, from which he resigned in 1956.

On October 7, 1958, General Ayub was named the Supreme Commander and Chief Martial Law Administrator

of Pakistan. On October 27, he assumed the office of the Presidency.

The President has sparkling gray eyes, a clipped mustache and an impeccable command of the English language. He stands 6 feet 2 inches and weighs 195 pounds. He is an early riser, usually 6-30 A.M., and a driving worker, retiring at about 10-00 P.M. His chief luxury is a two-hour break after lunch. The President is a light eater. He prides himself as a trout fisherman, horseman and hunter. He is an avid reader of military history, international affairs and philosophy. He has a great interest in comparative religion.

President Ayub has a reputation for the statesman's quick grasp of basic problems. He is diligent and methodical. He dislikes pomposity and, to the dismay of the Ministry of External Affairs, prefers off-the-cuff speeches. He is known to throw away carefully prepared texts.

His Administration has been dynamic. The President has set the pace in Pakistan with a series of sweeping reforms designed to reshape Pakistan's political, economic and social structure to enable the country to meet the challenges of the present era. He has said :

> "The next 15 to 20 years are going to be most crucial for Pakistan. Either we 'make the grade' in this period or we do not. If we fail to make the grade, we are bound to be submerged under the tidal wave of communism which is constantly lashing its fury all around us. Since we do not seek this fate we must move forward, and do so quickly."

President Ayub has added :

> "As a student of war and strategy, I can see quite clearly the inexorable push of the north in the direction of the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. This push is bound to increase if India and Pakistan go on squabbling with each other. If, on the other hand, we resolve our problems and disengage our armed forces from facing inwards as they do today, and face them outwards, I feel we shall have a good chance of preventing a recurrence of the history of past, which was that whenever this sub-continent was divided—and often it was divided—someone or other invited an outsider to step in."

The President is an affectionate family man. He has four sons and three daughters.

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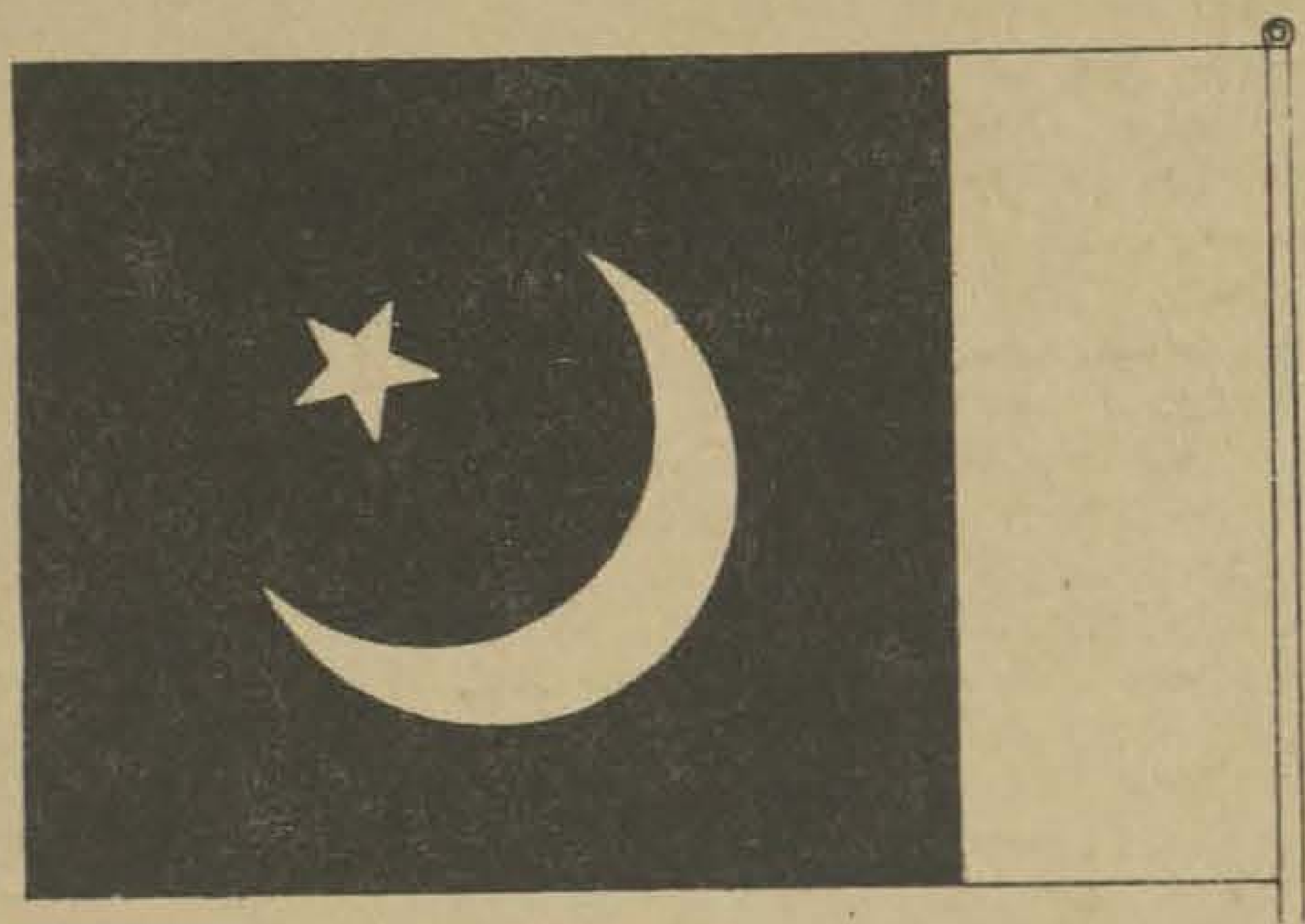
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THE PAKISTAN FLAG

The meaning of the design of the Pakistan Flag is as follows: the white part (which as a colour represents all colours of the spectrum) represents the minority communities, namely, Hindus, Christians, Parsis and others, and makes up about 25 per cent of the flag area. The green part represents the majority community, namely Muslims, and constitutes 75 per cent of the flag area. The crescent and star are symbolic of the Islamic religion and Muslim countries, and green is their preferred colour. Eighty-six per cent of the total population are Muslims.

PAKISTAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Blessed be thou sacred land,
Happy be thou beauteous realm,
Thou symbol of high resolve,
Land of Pakistan,
Blissful be thou citadel of faith.

The order of our sacred State,
The might of brotherhood of man,
My Nation,Country and State,
Shine in glory everlasting,
The soul of ambition.

Our flag of Crescent and Star,
Guide to Progress and achievement,
And embodier of past.
Glory of the present, soul of the future,
Shadow of God omnipotent.

Pak sarzamin shad bad
Kishwar-i-haseen shad bad
Tu nishan-i-azm-i-aali shan
Arz-i-Pakistan
Markaz-i-yaqeen shad bad.

Pak sarzamin ka nizam
Quwwat-i-akhuwwat-i-awam
Quam, mulk, saltanat
Painda tabinda bad
Shad bad manzil-i-murad.

Parcham-i-sitara-o-hilal
Rahbar-i-taraqi-o-kamal
Tarjuman-i-mazi shan-i-hal
Jan-i-istiqbal
Saya-i-Khuda-i-Zuljalal.

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